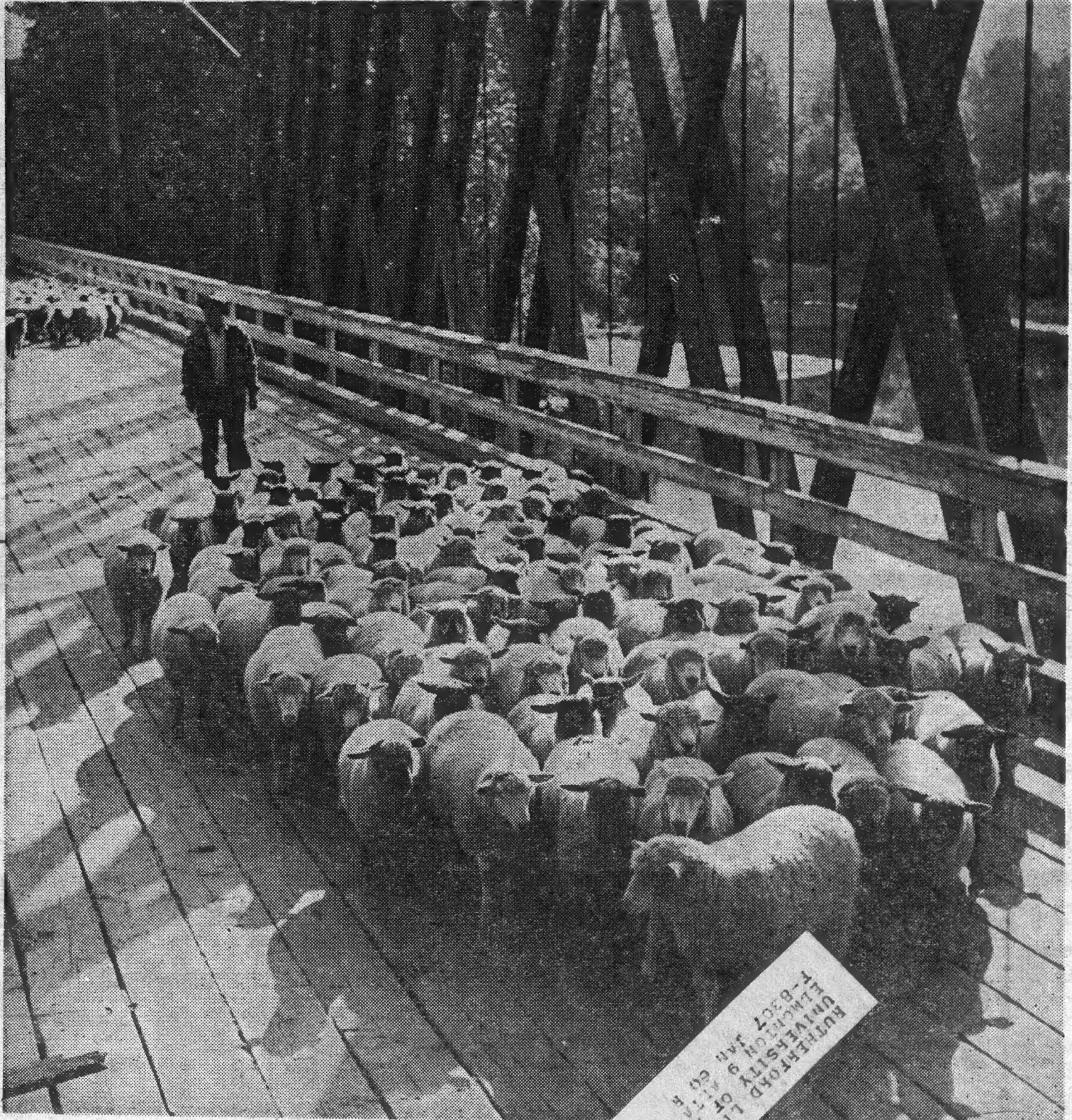


# Farm and Ranch Review

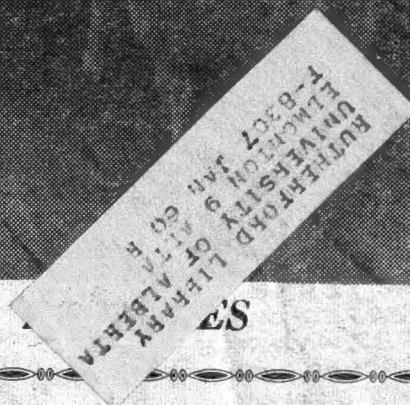
VOLUME LV.  
NUMBER 7



APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOM



OFF TO GREENER



SHUSWAP RIVER, B.C.

- *First R.N.W.M.P. Band*
- *Almighty Voice*
- *Picked Up In Passing*
- *Insects Have Use*

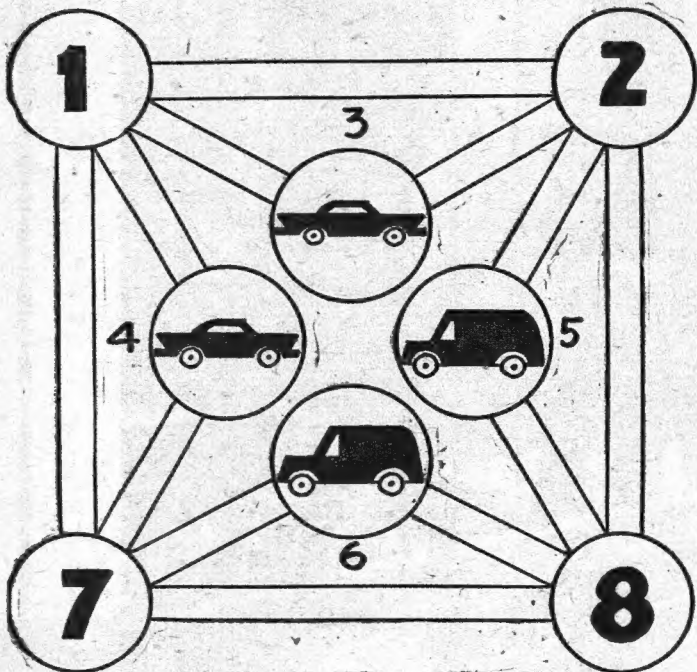
BARD  
S  
560  
F225  
v.55:  
no.7  
1959



# PARKING PROBLEM

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO REVERSE THE POSITIONS SO THAT THE CARS SHALL OCCUPY CIRCLES 5 AND 6 AND THE TRUCKS 3 AND 4 BY NOT MAKING MORE THAN TEN MOVES.

THE VEHICLES MUST BE MOVED IN TURN, FIRST A CAR AND THEN A TRUCK ALONG THE PATHS FROM ONE CIRCLE TO THE NEXT ONE, AND WITHOUT TWO EVER BEING ON THE SAME CIRCLE... USE COINS, BUTTONS OR OTHER MARKERS TO SHIFT.



CAR 3 TO 2, TRUCK 5 TO 8, CAR 4 TO 1, TRUCK 6 TO 7, CAR 2 TO 5, TRUCK 7 TO 4, CAR 1 TO 7, TRUCK 8 TO 2, CAR 7 TO 6, TRUCK 2 TO 3.

# FUNLAND

THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

A.W. NUGENT  
THE WORLD'S  
LEADING  
PUZZLEMAKER

## PICTURE ARITHMETIC

7+4= . 5+5= . 2X6= . 4X4= . 21-4= . 3X6= .

3X3= . 6+7= . 2X7= . 3X2= . 14-6= . 12-5= . 3+2= . 12÷3= . 5-3= . 4X7= . 3X5= . 3X7= . 15+4= .

9÷3= . 3X9= . 11+11= . 5X5= . 31-5= . 2X10= . 4X6= . 30-7= .

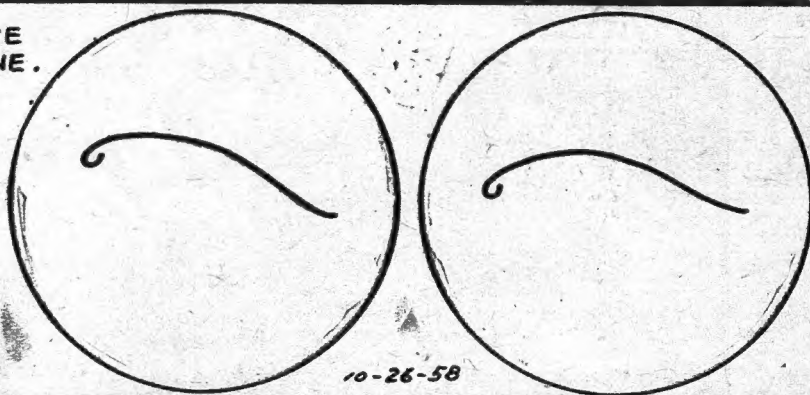
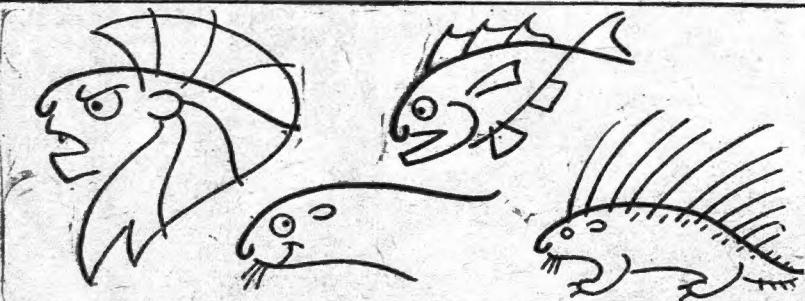
FIRST WRITE IN THE ANSWERS TO ALL THE SIMPLE EXAMPLES... WHEN THEY ARE COMPLETED CONNECT THE DOTS NEAREST YOUR ANSWERS, IN NUMERICAL ORDER, TO DRAW A PICTURE.

10-26-58

(Released by The Associated Newspapers)

A.W. NUGENT

WHAT CAN YOU DRAW BY ADDING TO THE GIVEN LINES? WE MADE SKETCHES OF THE LION, SEAL, FISH AND PORCUPINE.



10-26-58

## ARITHMETRICKS

WRITE DOWN ANY ROW OF FIVE FIGURES. REVERSE THE FIGURES AND SUBTRACT THE SMALLER FROM THE LARGER NUMBER.

NEXT REVERSE THIS TOTAL, ALSO, ADD AND THE RESULT WILL PROBABLY BE EITHER 99099 OR 109890.

FOR EXAMPLE: SUPPOSE YOU START WITH THE NUMBER 72954.

REVERSED THIS IS 45927, AND THE PROCEDURE WOULD BE AS SHOWN.

NOTE: THE RESULT OF THE FIRST SUBTRACTION MUST BE A NUMBER OF FIVE FIGURES ALSO.

$$\begin{array}{r} 72954 \\ - 45927 \\ \hline = 27027 \\ + 72072 \\ \hline = 99099 \end{array}$$

WHAT DOES A TRAMP WORK AT?



AT INTERVALS

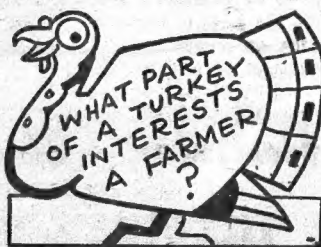
A C E E I I P P R T T

TRANSPOSE ALL THE ABOVE LETTERS TO SPELL TWO ELEVEN-LETTER WORDS.

PERIPATETIC AND PRECIPITATE

I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

ADD SEVEN STRAIGHT LINES TO THOSE ABOVE TO SPELL A SIX-LETTER BOY'S NAME. FOR EXAMPLE: → I O E



IT'S THE CROP

ADD SEVEN LINES TO COMPLETE "THOMAS"



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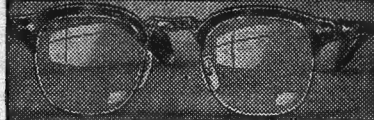
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faster installation.

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10-year Average .....\$ 903  
Top Price .....\$5,700

## EXPORTS

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## LEADERSHIP

Holstein Leadership keeps pace with the times.

## KEEP HOLSTEINS

It will pay you — Write

**THE  
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION  
OF CANADA** Ontario

ALWAYS SELL for TOP PRICES

# Farm and Ranch Review

Western Canada's Pioneer Agricultural Magazine

Vol. LV.

Founded in 1905 by Charles W. Peterson

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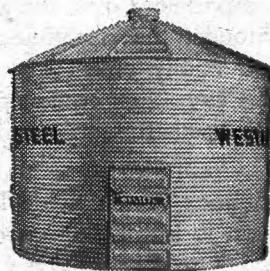
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No. 7

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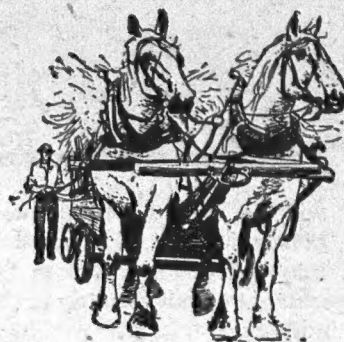
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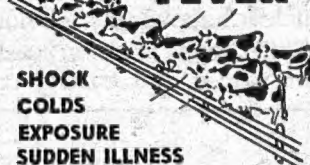
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**"EXPORT"**

PLAIN OR FILTER TIP  
CIGARETTES



# Editorials . . .

IT will be a sad day, indeed, if the individual beefs of farmers are channelled into collective pressures that force the government to put farming in the same boat as industry.

The folly of any such trend is pointed out by comments in eastern papers following the publication in Ottawa of Canadian purchases abroad. The figures showed that in the first ten months of last year Canadians bought one out of every five cars from producers abroad, and that foreign exports to Canada jumped 50% last year.

Readers were advised to take a close look at employee parking lots of any of the Canadian automobile plants — in Oshawa, Oakville, Windsor, anywhere — and one would see quite clearly that an even higher percentage of foreign cars are being used by these people. At the same time, a close look at the employment rolls of the same factories, will show that a large number of Canadian workers have been let out. What has happened is obvious.

They keep pressing and pressing for higher wages and costlier conditions until

## Demand responsibility

*We are "killing the goose—"*

they pushed themselves right out of work. Is it any wonder that even with their inflated wages they can't afford to buy the cars which they, themselves, produce? Why should anyone else?

Now there's the usual big clamor that the government get cracking and make jobs for the men who fired themselves right out of work. That, of course, is silly. As the Northern Miner states, it does nothing to eradicate the cause of the trouble . . . "it is a rat race, which can end in everybody working for the government — at no wages because there'll be no taxpayers left to pay the shot."

This is going on all over the place, not just in the automotive industry. It is idle to suggest that the individual can't beat it and is able to do nothing more than to hang on until the government or someone else steps in and brings things back to their

senses. Unlike the farmer, the industrial worker is not handicapped through lack of organization. He is definitely organized. But unfortunately he is not demanding that his union leaders take a more long-sighted view of things, and reverse this trend before it is too late.

Europe has made its recovery and has become just as efficient and powerful a production force as North America . . . and on top of that, has started to undercut us in almost everything we produce.

Farmers, for their part, must be alert that **their** farm organizations are going in the right direction. It is one thing to win the support of members by capitalizing on the normal human grievances; to blow up the complaints with demands for more special subsidies, benefits, protections and hand-outs. But is this the right way?

## A cool drink in the milk house

(A guest editorial by Harry J. Boyle of the Toronto-Telegram)

THE folks who bought the farm from Uncle Jim have installed one of those air-conditioner boxes in the kitchen window. That may be progress but I think they made a great mistake when they tore down the old milk house under the big weeping willow. No machine can match the sheer comfort afforded by that little stone hut on a blistering day.

Uncle Jim would be working in the field and without consulting a watch he would look at the sun and say, "About eleven. Think I better see how things are up at the house." That was the signal for our trek which always ended at the little house under the tree.

"Watch your head, boy, or you'll get a goose egg!"

The feel of cool earth on bare feet! The chill of an empty cream can to sit on and the shivers of cool comfort that danced on your spine were the first joys of visiting the milk cellar. On the shelf suspended by four strong wires from the ceiling there were jars of pickles and preserves a hoard that grew as the summer progressed.

As if by magic on those morning and mid-afternoon visits with Uncle Jim, there would be a clean towel draped over a strange lump that turned out to be a pitcher of cold milk or buttermilk and sometimes lemonade. Beside it would be sandwiches made from home-made bread with a crunchy, yellow crust laced with Aunt Martha's home-churned butter and cold pork or beef or fried ham.

Uncle Jim would sit and refresh himself and now and again stop his chewing to twist his mustache into a smile and say, "Livin', boy, eh? It was living in that pleasant comfortable old-fashioned way. When we finished Uncle Jim would wipe his hands on his red bandana and pick up his hat and we would leave.

There was a ritual about leaving, however. Aunt Martha would appear at the back kitchen door, a smiling, big bosomed woman in a starched, white apron and ask, "Everything all right, Jim?" Uncle Jim would nod and then open the little door of the compartment over the milk house and rustle amongst the assortment of junk and tools and finally select a wrench or a hammer and say, "Just came up to get this wrench. Bolt needs tighten' on the mower."

Aunt Martha would nod and we would go back to the field. I have never known them to break this good-natured deception, and it was somehow indicative of the kind of easy, stress-free life they lived.

## Trouble over tips

INCREASING the cost-price spread is becoming an end in itself. A debate currently under way within the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union has lined up those union leaders who want tips classed as wages and those who want the tips classed as gifts. The "wages faction" hope to boost their total earnings which will automatically increase their many other benefits which are based on a percentage of earnings. The opposing faction fears that bringing the tips out in the open as part of the total income — which they are — might be cited by management as an objection to further wage increases. Farmers would be pleased indeed if they could pry further income from consumers by the simple expedient of reclassifying production.

## Smiling aids digestion

THERE is no better time than right now to lay to rest a misunderstanding that is making the rounds.

Some people would have us believe that the blank and incredulous look on the faces of tourists is awed surprise at the unexpected wonders we have to offer in this part of the country. Nothing appears to be further from the truth. All the evidence suggests that it is a simple expression of hunger.

Figures to substantiate this came from the Manitoba Bureau of Travel recently. They show conclusively that whatever else tourists bring to western Canada, they definitely bring big appetites and can eat their way through mountains of food.

During the 1958 tourist season in Manitoba alone, they tucked away the following:

592,000 dozen eggs  
710,000 pounds of butter  
1,420,000 pounds of sugar  
2,574,000 pounds of grain products  
4,261,000 pounds of meat products  
7,556,000 pints of milk

If tourists can do this to Manitoba's farm surplus, what will they not do for other farmers in the West? Agriculture has a great stake in the tourist industry and would do well to encourage it in every way it can.

The least we can all do is to smile and be pleasant to visitors . . . they say it aids digestion.

\* \* \*

BALLISTIC rockets and guided missiles are the most costly military hardware ever conceived by man, and are, therefore, beyond the reach of all but a half dozen of the world's leading nations. If the same billions of dollars and single-mindedness of purpose were applied to the field of medicine, how long would it take to cure the common cold?



# Canadian challenge

**T**he realm of science, mankind has made unbelievable advances. Why is it that we are so lacking in imaginative vision, so backward in matters of human relationships that we can't agree upon an international program and an agency to use the potential abundance of one part of the world to supply the minimum human needs of under-fed millions in other parts of our 'one world'?

Strong leadership in this field could mean so much. What a fine thing it would be to see some nation step out and provide world leadership in the field of food and agriculture! I believe millions of Canadians would be thrilled to see Canada the nation to attempt it." — H. H. Hannam, president, Canadian Federation of Agriculture, January 28, 1958.

## Farm resources

**T**HE do-it-yourself trend is new in the city alone — it's old hat to the farmer. The farmer has always been his own shepherd, cowhand, butcher, carpenter, blacksmith, plumber, painter and general handyman about the place. It's also been standard practice for the farmer of the past to "make do" with what he has on hand before spending scarce cash on the products of assembly lines.

Today's farmer is more gadget-minded than ever before, and although he has set his sights for possible economies in his operations, he may be forgetting his original role as the original do-it-yourselfer. In fact, even the most modern farmer could do worse than to put on his bifocals, lower his sights, and consider the tangible assets right under his nose on his own property... such things as a lode of gravel, a stand of timber, a spring or pond, or easy access to similar assets close at hand. In this sophisticated day he may be tempted to scorn such rustic assets in favour of something slick and clean from the factory, but he may be making a big mistake.

In countries less favoured with our standard of living these resources are turned to profit. In Southern Italy, for example, it would be difficult to find a tree along a public highway that has not been completely pruned each fall by thrifty householders who are able to turn the slim branches into everything from fences for their poultry runs, to baskets for vegetables and valuable firewood for the outdoor bread ovens.

In other parts of Europe, soft lumps of clay carved from exposed embankments are turned into building blocks which harden on exposure to air and resist the weathering of centuries.

How many farmers around the world spend their money on expensive lumber for vegetable storage instead of simply burying them beneath mounds of protective earth? What about the homecrafts, whereby nimble fingers can turn feathers or down into pillows and quilts, or work home-raised

wool into Christmas gifts for relatives and friends.

Some British farmers have saved in building stock sheds by capitalizing on the availability of straw. They construct simple shells of packed, clean straw between chicken wire, and reinforced at points with posts. Why not? They break the wind, shed water, and retain much of the animal warmth. Straw is a natural bedding for animals and directs their energies into producing food instead of keeping warm and dry in a cold winter. Specialized materials are often costly and necessary. How many of our farmers still burn their straw?

What about trees on the farm! Many farms have land unsuitable for cultivation, but which would produce a fine and valuable crop of trees with a little vision and effort. Irrigation? Damming a spring or diverting pond water might offset the cost of a livestock watering system or a second well. How many farmers feel they are really up to date in buying chemicals to destroy water-robbing weeds, when they ignore the great savings in soil moisture offered by well-planned wind-breaks. It's all very well to buy a prize bull, boar or ram, but it's not very progressive if the second-rate offspring are not culled.

How many farmers have bought an impressive-looking tractor that was designed for a farm twice the size they operate? This is poor economy. Efficiency is not a matter of size alone. It is a matter of management... of tailoring one's operations to the resources available, i.e., planning.

It's all right to be up to date, but progressive farmers might profit by pausing now and again to look over their shoulders at their less-fortunate and ill-equipped cousins around the world who are making ends meet with their limited facilities. They might still learn a few tricks.

## Soya profits

**T**HE Toronto Globe and Mail has asked an interesting question: "Does the ten per cent sales tax on margarine really protect the Canadian farmer?" The tax prevents margarine from substantially undercutting the price of butter, now supported to the tune of 64 cents a pound, and with the Government currently holding some 70,000,000 lbs. surplus.

Canada produces but a fraction of the 300,000,000 lbs. of vegetable oil needed yearly, and the rest must be imported. The president of the Edible Oil Food Institute estimates that by 1965 there will be a need for the equivalent of 2,000,000 acres of soya beans if demand is met entirely by domestic supply. This would be a revenue of about \$100,000,000 to farmers — or nearly eight times the value of soya beans grown in 1958. Where else does Canadian agriculture find such an opportunity for expansion? Yet in a day when farmers desperately need diversity of production, farmers are discouraged by the sales tax, from switching to the production of edible oil crops.

No doubt the dairy farmer benefits from the tax on margarine, but the big question remains unanswered: "Does the tax benefit agriculture as a whole?" We don't propose to answer this one, but would be interested in hearing what our readers think.

# Protect children

**A** HAZARDOUS occupation at any time, farming produces more accidents during the busy rush of spring and fall operations than at any other time of the year. Mishaps involving adults are perhaps inevitable, but most mishaps involving children are inexcusable. Children have no place whatsoever around, or on, moving machinery. They are not permitted to play among the machinery of a city factory; nor should they be allowed to play around the equally dangerous machinery of modern farm operations. We make this point now before the tragedies occur, because later it will be too difficult and cruel to tell a mother or father that they, themselves, were entirely to blame for their youngster's death, or the injury that cripples him for life.

## Oil for the lamps of China

**T**RADITION has it that a fortune was made by selling for a loss, millions of small and cheap oil lamps to the teeming masses of Asia. Of course, money was lost on the lamps, but every little lamp used a drop or two of oil every minute in use. The millions of little drops amounted to millions of gallons, and the sale of oil was good business.

This parable would perhaps offer a partial explanation to those among us who are still asking why we spend so much to help the impoverished millions in southeast Asia when Canadian farmers need money at home. The reasons are more simple than obvious. Our investment may be returned tenfold if we can only raise the standard of living in Asia by ever so little, thereby creating a taste and demand for all the agricultural and industrial products we have to sell. More important still; it serves as a strong, but peaceful argument against the mass slavery methods being imposed by Communist rulers of China.

Canada provided \$14 million in free wheat last year, plus another \$35 million worth of wheat under long-term, low-interest loans. This year Canada's contribution to the Colombo Plan for southeast Asia is increased to \$50,000,000, and will boost the total contributions of the western Free World to well over \$1,000,000,000. It is not one-sided at all. Asia, itself, invested \$5,000,000,000 last year in self-help projects.

The success of such investment was made evident last month by a British industrialist who is managing director of a razor blade company. He gambled considerable sums of money over the past few years in sending salesmen to "the remote villages and bazaars throughout the eastern hemisphere teaching people to shave, so that we can sell razor blades to them." His far-sighted plans are now paying off with interest. Last year his firm exported 1,003,000,000 razor blades... and the market is growing.





## MUSIC TIL SIX

## WITH JIM JENKINS

Six nights each week, CFCN's Jim Jenkins helps to shorten the long night hours for the graveyard shift and other "night owls" . . . with a show designed for those who enjoy good musical listening — Late!

Jim's pleasant, lively radio voice and manner plus CFCN's balanced music policy is a combination which makes this program a favorite with a multitude of listeners over CFCN's large coverage area.

**JOIN JIM**  
*Tonight*  
**11:05 p.m.**

till

**6:00 a.m.**

*Every Nite But  
Sunday*

# CFCN

Channel 1060 — Your 5-Star Station  
CALGARY



## CFRN GOES !!

*Where the Family Goes . . .*

**This weekend** — and every summer weekend.

**Take** — — CFRN (dial 1260) with you . . .

**Enjoy** — — Music for motoring. Music for strolling.  
Music for boating. Music for relaxing.  
Music for picnicking.

**Listen for** — — Fishing forecasts. Travel tips.  
Safety hints. Holiday suggestions.

**Every weekend** — from 4 p.m. Friday to midnight Sunday.

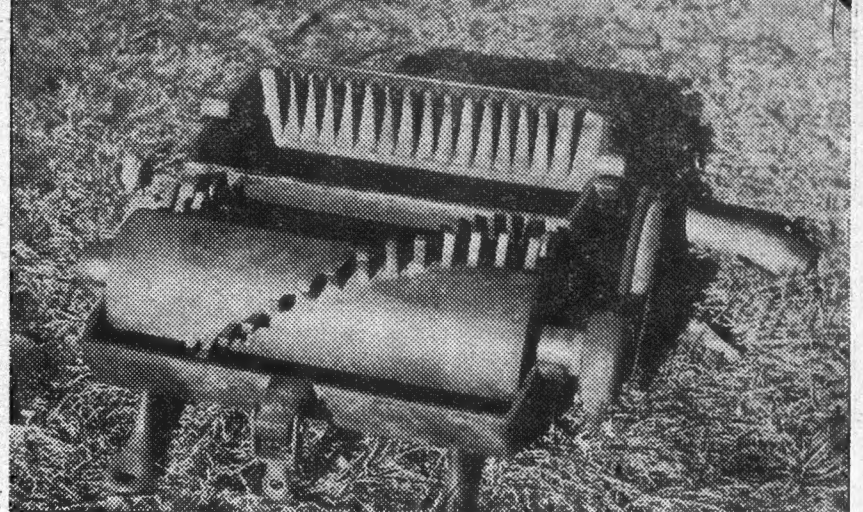
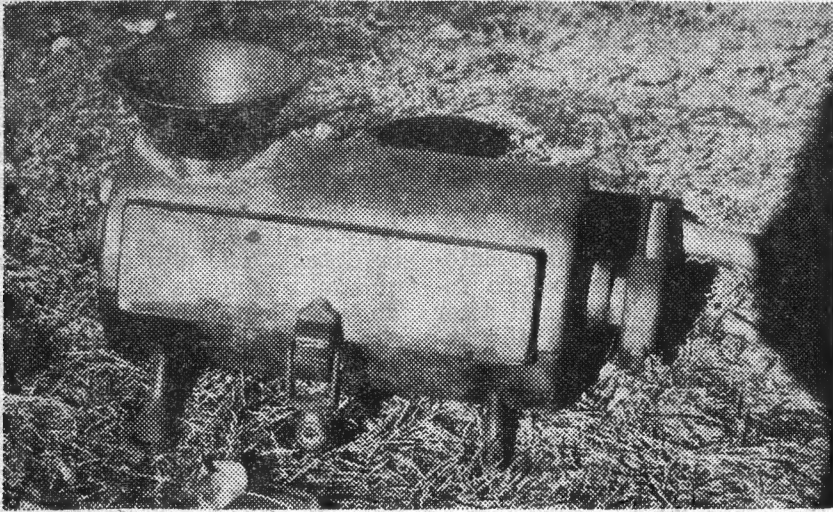
**CFRN Radio** — provides entertainment and service to suit every week-end activity.

**Dial 1260** — — And add to your weekend enjoyments.

## CFRN Your Vacation Station



## Grandma never had it so good . . .



Mixmasters and other fancy electrical kitchen gadgets are run-of-the-mill today, but many oldtimers will recall the days when this sausage grinder was the latest thing in kitchen conveniences. Closed on the left, the picture shows the cast-iron "funnel" down which the meat was pushed. Opened at right, the iron teeth are exposed. The power, of course, was supplied by Grandma who used straight elbow grease to turn the crank.

**A**N old European proverb says: "Visitors always give pleasure — if not at the coming, then at the going."

### LINES FOR SUN BATHERS

Blessing on thee, girl or man,  
Cultivating coat of tan;  
All agleam with grease and lotion,  
Simmering besides the ocean;  
Slowly turning, bit by bit,  
Like a steak upon the spit.  
First you'll redden, girl or mister,  
Then, as like as not, you'll blister,  
Then (and I know how you'll feel)  
You will itch and scratch and peel;  
After which, if you don't freckle,  
Blotch or streak or merely speckle,  
You'll be tanned a golden brown,  
Ready to return to town,  
Back to work in office shade,  
There to be admired, and fade.

—Richard Armour,  
in *Saturday Evening Post*.

**FROM** a German paper we learn that a sign in a Munich beer cellar reads: "If you are drinking in order to forget, please pay for your drinks in advance."

**A** TELEVISION program in Copenhagen featuring bull-fights had so many complaints against it that it was taken off the air. It's humane replacements was a series featuring military and naval battles.

**IT** is the considered opinion of this page that if the Russians came marching in tomorrow the majority of North Americans would show little concern so long as their TV schedules remained uninterrupted; if the shooting was held to a minimum so as not to drown out the deadly ultimatums of Western sheriffs to itinerant gunslingers (who, if they only knew it, had reached the end of the trail); and so that there was no distortion of the wails and moans of the so-called singers on the big shows heroically hawking their wares, and so that there was no disruption of the family life lived so idealistically by a dozen or more stock families once a week on the picture tube.

**"ANYONE** with a first baby had better realize that friends, relations and casual passers-by will assume straight away that she has neither common sense nor maternal instinct, and that it's their duty to offer advice and hers to take it."

**EYE OPENER** BOB EDWARDS was a forerunner of Western promoters. In 1907 he was beating the drum for more attractions for the city of Calgary, and a bit in his paper pleading for some of

## A little wheat— —a little chaff

by IVAN HELMER

Chief Pablo's few Montana buffalo read: "A herd of buffalo would be a notable attraction for visitors to Calgary and Southern Alberta. All we have now is the brewery, the water ditch, and the tomb of St. Pete, opposite St. Mary's cathedral."

**IT'S** foolish to enter the State of Matrimony without knowing where the capital is.

**LIFE** in the city of Edmonton was not always as tame as it is now, according to the following from the files of the *Edmonton Journal* in 1909:

**MID-MORNING** traffic was thrown into turmoil when a team of horses stampeded on Jasper Ave. The team bolted at 104th St., throwing the driver from the sleigh. They raced " . . . down the crowded street, sometimes near the sidewalk and at other times nearly colliding with the poles which are in the centre of the street. . . . At 102nd St., a large crowd had just issued from the stores, and was almost under the hoofs of the animals." A Mr. Adams employed by Revillon Brothers climbed the sleigh, then onto the pole where he grabbed the reins, bringing the animals to a stop.

A man described as an "escaped lunatic" now is in police cells after having been captured while ramming a switch engine into a box car in the CNR yards. The man thought he was an expert engine driver operating a train between New York and San Francisco. While the engine crew was having lunch, the man climbed into the idling engine, pulled the throttle wide open, tied down the whistle cord, and steamed through the yards at 20 m.p.h. When half way across the yards, the engine collided with a box car; it then was reversed, and again rammed into the box car before police arrived. Extent of damage; not reported.

**AND** in those days men were men. According to the *Alberta Historical Review*, this ad appeared in an *Edmonton* paper January 31st, 1881: J. R. Matheson is back now and can be found at any time at his home on Sturgeon River. Now is your time. Bark now ye sneaking curs that have so much to say behind his back, or

shut your mouth before he has to shut them for you."

**RICH** people have very few distant relatives.

**HAPPILY** for Rudyard Kipling, Tennyson and many other staunch Empire writers they have passed from the scene. The news release featured here would have caused them to go into hiding or exile. At Oxford and Cambridge, founts of learning to generations of rugged world builders, explorers, and warriors, Tiddlywinks has now become an official sport. In the first big match of the year the better trained Cambridge team came tiddling strongly down the stretch, popping its buttons into the cup with a relentless snap of the fingers, to cop the first officials "bowl" title by a score of 64 to 48. The loss was a bitter blow to the Oxford team who had won the prechampionship practice match and the college is already scouting for some strong knuckled prospects for the next championship.

**THERE** is great excitement in Japan among fish men (ichthyologists to the learned) over an upside-down gold fish. From a perfectly normal goldfish it flopped over about a month ago and has been swimming upside down ever since. This is apparently an unheard of performance, but likely something happened to the poor fish in its childhood and it just suddenly ceased to care whether it looked up or down.

**AND** the cops in Beckley, West Virginia, are looking for a burglar. They have in mind someone who is having trouble with his, or her, dental plates since the thief broke into a dental lab. and got away with 450 sets of false teeth. Milton Berle would probably say that the guy has bitten off more than he can chew.

**KEEPING** a family is not what beats the modern man — it's having to keep the government too.

**REMEMBER** the old song: "Who ate the Boloney?"

In the legend it was a fat Dutchman left to guard it by exhausted

hunting companions; lost, and down to strict rations. His modern counterpart is some New Westminster policeman whose appetite destroyed any possible case against a storekeeper charged with selling after hours. Seven cents worth of boloney purchased as evidence was put in the police kitchen refrigerator until the case got to court. Naturally — you just can't leave boloney working around at room temperature for days. But when the court was ready the meat seemed to have disappeared into the gnawing stomach of some custodian of the law. No culprit has been discovered. If one is he will likely be transferred to a beat with an apple stand on it where his appetite can at least be satisfied enough for him to leave important clues undigested.

**MANY** a man's undoing is from too much LO.U.ing.

**PERHAPS** the reason so many of our highways don't stand up is because the chief material being put into them is inflated money.

**WHAT** happened to a French farmer should serve as a reminder to parents to be mighty careful what they say in front of the small fry. "The best price I've been offered for my straw," lamented this farmer, "is fifty francs per bundle. At that price I might as well burn it!" Ahha! No sooner said than done. Papa's little helper, a five-year-old son, gleefully ran for the matches and quickly set fire to the entire crop which was in the barn. One hour later the straw (and the barn) had ceased to be a problem.

**TWO** heads are better than one — especially if they are of opposite sexes.

**A** NEWSPAPER headline announces that 88 countries at Geneva are concerned about purifying the world's drinking water and are discussing ways and means of doing it. They might take a tip from Alberta — out here the government just adds whiskey to it.

**THE** Russians are said to be developing an electric sleep machine which will reduce the amount of sleep a person needs to two hours daily. This will add millions of work hours to the present supply. It will mean that desk and bench workers now putting in an 8-hour day will be able to devote up to 6 hours each day to the firm employing them.





Canada Dept. of Agri. Photo

Recruiting insects to battle weeds is one of the latest ideas from the entomologist's bag of tricks. The trick is to find the right insect that attacks the particular weed and that weed alone.

This photo shows some of 12,500 adults under study for this purpose, at Edgewater, B.C. The insect in the upper left is a close-up of the insect *C. Gemellata* feeding on St. Johns-wort plants.

## These bugs work for us

"SET a thief to catch a thief," might be the principle on which entomologists work in using bugs to control weed pests.

Spectacular results have been obtained around the world using this method.

Probably the most spectacular is the control of the prickly pear cactus in Australia. This weed had overrun about 60 million acres of good rangeland. A moth imported from South America ate its way to triumph over the cactus. The larvae of the moth, by boring into the cactus, permits spores of fungi to enter the plant and this is disastrous to the prickly pear cactus.

In the pastures of Fiji, there grows a weedy shrub, most aptly named "Koster's Curse," for it is a curse indeed. This shrub has been controlled by bringing in a species of thrips

who enjoy nothing, as a diet, but "Koster's Curse."

A prolific and bothersome weed plagued growers in Hawaii — pamkani. A stem gall fly brought to the island from Mexico has successfully overpowered the pamkani.

A leaf-eating beetle moved from Trinidad to the island of Mauritius destroyed the aggressive black sage ruining a large part of the island.

On this continent, in California, the most sensational results in this line, has been the bug control of St. John-wort.

And St. Johns-wort is a weed that flourishes in discouraging abundance over millions of acres of southern British Columbia sheep and cattle range.

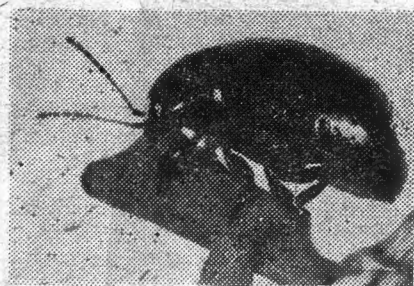
Severe dermatitis may be caused in livestock eating St. Johns-wort, but its most serious effect is the crowding out of native grasses and forage.

Cultivation control is not practical over large areas of rough rangeland. And the cost



Canada Dept. of Agri. Photo

Mr. J. Morris Smith releasing adults of *Chrysolina* beetle (right) at Edgewater, B.C. Paper and cartons are immediately burned to safeguard against importation of weed seeds.



of chemical control on this kind of acreage is financially impractical. Therefore the idea of controlling the weed by insects offered interesting promise.

The first thought occurring to the layman is that swarms of imported beetles, moths or worms turned loose in the country would be a pretty risky experiment. This is a matter closely investigated before and after importing insects. Entomologists are sure before releasing such insects (and after finding the one with the required taste and appetite) that they will "stick to their knitting" and not feed on valuable crops. So far, in such work, there is no record of imported insects changing their plant preference, nor of harm to valuable crops.

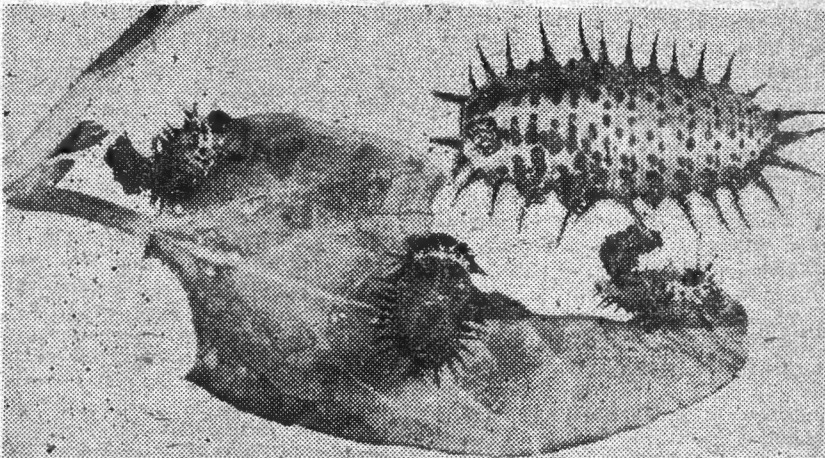
The research control of the St. John-wort in British Columbia is in charge of J. Morris Smith, head of investigations on the Biological Control of Weeds, Canada Department of Agriculture. Mr. Morris covered the matter extensively in an article in 1958 Spring issue of Research for Farmers.

Some years ago Australian research men made the necessary selections for the experiment in California. Two species, *C. hyperici* Forst. and *Chrysolina gemellata* became established. These beetles transported to California in colonies increased

released in seven localities of southern B.C.

Under Canadian climatic conditions the adult beetles, after they have wintered in the surface of the soil, deposit their eggs on the procumbent, basal shoots of the St. Johns-wort. The larvae that hatch from these eggs feed gregariously on the tender basal leaves. When fully fed they pupate in the soil or debris. The new generation of adults emerges late in June. They feed voraciously on the upright lower stalks; this combined with the feeding of the larvae weakens the plant severely. After feeding for about three weeks, the young adults enter the surface soil and remain quiet through the hot, dry summer period. The autumn rains stimulate beetle activity, as well as the growth of fresh green food, and mating takes place almost immediately. In Northern California greater rainfall and higher temperatures during the fall and winter months provide for more favorable conditions for egg laying and larvae development than B.C. with the consequent phenomenal increase in populations.

The seven colonies have survived three to six winters in British Columbia. Only the colony of *C. hyperici* at Fruitvale, however, has achieved significant control of the St. Johns-wort; approximately one-quarter of a



Canada Dept. of Agri. Photo

*Chrysolina* larvae feasting on common St. John-wort and a close-up of the beetle pupa.

sensationally, the latter particularly. This was in 1945-46. Dense growths of St. Johns-wort spread over thousands of acres of California grazing lands were practically eliminated.

The beetles, put to work in Oregon and Idaho, did practical work but not so completely as in California. J. Morris Smith, in his article, said:

"When these two species were first investigated in Canada we found that they would feed on several St. Johns-wort species, a few of which are native to areas of Canada, but they did not survive on any crop plants. In Europe these beetles have been known for more than 150 years to feed only on St. Johns-wort species.

Between 1951 and 1954 approximately 75,000 adults of *C. gemellata*, and 20,000 adults of *C. hyperici* from the U.S. were

dense five-acre infestation has been cleared of the weed. Thousands of beetles have been collected in this colony for distribution in other infestations in British Columbia.

Two other insect enemies of St. Johns-wort, a bronze-colored root-boring beetle and a delicate midge obtained originally in Australia were imported into B.C. from California. These insects were first investigated in Europe, their natural habitat, prior to shipment to Australia. They have been most valuable in California though less spectacular than *C. gemellata*. It is still too early to assess the degree to which they have established themselves in Canada.

A later experiment in insect control of weeds is being carried on with toadflax. This plant appears to be kept under control by nature everywhere except in



the Canadian Prairie Provinces. A tiny gray weevil that destroys the seeds of toadflax elsewhere in North America is missing in the prairie region. This weevil causes no damage to horticultural varieties of snap-dragon and toadflax. Accordingly, 4,000 adults were collected in 1957 in the vicinity of Belleville, Ont., and transported for direct release in west-central Saskatchewan and in the Peace River district of Alberta. Although one generation has developed in each of these areas the ability of the weevils to survive western winter will not be known until July."

### U.S. farm costs

IT'S going to cost at least \$6,500,000,000 to run the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the next fiscal year. This amounts to about eight cents out of every dollar the U.S. Government spends during fiscal 1960, which starts next July 1.

This 1960 cost, however, is about \$900 million less than what it is costing to run the department and its programs this year. The lower price tag on farm programs, administration, research, etc., in the next year is due largely to the elimination of the Acreage Reserve section of the Soil Bank.

However, these figures may not become final, although they are what President Eisenhower requested. The Congress likely will try to change some of the farm programs to provide the farmer with more money. If these efforts are successful, it will mean a higher farm bill for 1960.

Of the \$6,500 million planned for spending next year, 70% would go for stabilization of farm prices and farm income. Eight per cent of the total goes for loan programs; 10% for conservation and 4% for research and other agricultural services. The rest goes for donations of agricultural surpluses to people in other countries, cash contributions to the national school lunch and special milk programs, forest programs and farm housing loans.

The expenditures for agriculture in United States are surpassed in magnitude only by outlays for national security, which takes 59% and for interest on the public debt which takes 10%.

### Old-time sausage

THE humble sausage has an ancient lineage. The making of the sausage dates back to at least 1500 B.C. It is recorded in the early history of both Eastern and Western civilizations. Almost every country has developed its own specialized sausage products which may be fresh, cooked, smoked or dried.



**PORK PROMOTION** — Assistant Deputy Minister (Administration) S. J. Chagnon, Canada Department of Agriculture, attended a Toronto luncheon for food editors to draw attention to an economical method of reducing the country's pork surplus — eat more pork. He is assisted here by Chef Amile Cheneau; Laura C. Pepper, chief of the Consumer Section of the Department, and Mrs. Marjorie Ellwood, Toronto food editor. That's an ice pig alongside the

## Start Canning Surplus Pork

### Increased Per Capita Buying Urged by Livestock Expert

**CANNING** of some of the 70,000,000 pounds of pork held in cold storage by the Agricultural Stabilization Board has started, says a senior Canada Department of Agriculture.

R. K. Bennett, chief of merchandising in the Livestock Division, said foreign markets are also being explored, although any such sales would be at a loss to the board.

Normal storage at this season is around 18,000,000 pounds of pork.

Speaking at a pork promotion luncheon, Mr. Bennett said the best market for pork is the home market. Per capita consumption of pork in Canada last year was 51.8 pounds, although in 1951 it was 58.6 pounds.

"An increase of five pounds per capita would wipe out the stocks on hand, and 10 pounds would eliminate the surplus for the year," said Mr. Bennett.

Production of hogs tends to follow rhythmic cycles, and this year, with record or near-record marketings, appears to be the peak of the present hog cycle.

Farmers cannot turn production off and on like a water tap and nothing can be done about the small pigs now on feed but continue to prepare them for marketing in the next six months.

An outstanding job has been done in the distribution of pork, said Mr. Bennett. Domestic consumption is up.

In March, Canadians ate an average of 145,000 hogs per week.

The weekly average for all of

last year was only about 110,000 and actually there were several months when it was less than 98,000 hogs.

This, he said, was a tribute to what has been accomplished by the food industry with respect to pork.

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### A mile and a half of fresh meat

THE meat from Canada's livestock industry that is distributed to 45,000 retail stores across the country, would load a string of refrigerated railway cars a mile and a half long every single day of the year.





Whether it's market gardens or fields of prairie grain, the job of spraying from the air is a specialized one requiring peculiar talents and specialized training. Flying some ten feet above ground at about 75 miles an hour is ticklish even on the level and open prairies, but the agricultural pilot must be prepared to meet all manner of conditions.

## Flying farmers are people

Almost anyone can fly a light plane from A to B, but it takes a special talent and personality to make full use of aviation in agriculture.

AS we've shown in recent articles in the Farm and Ranch Review, this business of flying and farming is really catching on. More and more farmers realize the convenience of using light aircraft and the savings in time, cost and labor when these aircraft are adapted to handling the farm chores.

But what about the pilot himself who is the specialist in the field — something entirely different from the farmer who uses a light plane to get him to the city on the weekend. What about the man who makes a full-time job of harnessing the plane to the business of farming?

A British aviation firm recently established a course for the conversion of pilots for agricultural aviation. It was a two-month course and would accept no applicants except those who already held a flying license, and at its completion the pilot would still have to master the particular operation in which he was to specialize. From such sources as this, an official of a British research station — R. C. Amsden — was able to make the following analysis of just what sort of people make up the flying farmers who actually do the spraying or fertilizing in agriculture.

Opinions vary, but it is usually true to say that it takes one season's work to make a good pilot into a good spray-pilot. This is not altogether surprising.

A man who is flying a light aircraft some five to twelve feet above a crop at 40 to 80

miles per hour has a full-time job just flying. He is all the time sensing air movements through the controls, listening to his engine, checking the air-speed, keeping one eye on fixed obstacles such as trees and overhead wires and the other eye open for moving objects such as birds and other aircraft.

These things are vital to his survival, and he has several important gauges to check at intervals—spray pressure gauge, tank contents gauge, oil pressure gauge, fuel level, and so on. On every run he makes he has to fly straight over his flagmen or markers, checking that they have not managed to get out of line. At the end of the run he has to shut off the spray with nice timing — not too soon or some crop will receive no spray, not too late or he will be wasting spray chemical and thus precious spraying time.

### Timing and Precision

In all this he must make due allowance for temporary changes of both wind speed and direction, adjusting his height and position accordingly. In pulling up out of the crop he has to accelerate, climb over the trees, turn into wind — not banking too steeply or the partly-filled tank may take control of the aircraft as the liquid sloshes back and forth in its container. This varies with each sweep as the amount of chemical in the tank varies. Then he must line his aircraft up for the next run, throttle back and turn on the spray cock

just as he lowers himself down over the trees.

When those trees are 150 feet high and the nearest open space a mile or two away, the pilot has to know all about flying, must be really resourceful and perhaps we should not expect him to be too imaginative. However, good spray pilots take all this in their stride. They are not heroes, but intensely hard workers, precision workers; craftsmen who, after an arduous apprenticeship, take a great interest in the refinements of their job and the results they achieve.

Perhaps the most impressive aspect of aircraft spraying when you first see it is the short time in which a field is completed.

### Problems On Each Job

It is always dangerous to generalize about human beings, but it is often found that good pilots are very much individualists. They are naturally suspicious of anyone who tries to tell them anything about flying, but experience shows that they are keen to learn anything about agriculture that throws light on their job and particularly concerning the results achieved by using agricultural chemicals. They are not the sort of people who like to be lectured to, but prefer to pick up information in their own way and as the need arises.

Like all individualists they are not naturally good team workers, and it can be a trying job organizing a team of pilots, engineers and ancillary staff on a new operation. There is no traditional or cut-and-dried method for planning aircraft operations. Each job brings up its own problems and each terrain has its peculiar difficulties. Sometimes it is necessary to leave a pilot and engineer to carry on with routine spraying in an isolated area a thousand miles from base. There they may be faced with unexpected changes in local conditions (political, agricultural or meteorological) requiring decisions of a most unusual nature and needing clear thinking.

### Ground Organization

The pilot may have to be an individualist, but the men working on the ground have to be a good team and must always regard the pilot as part of their team. While the aircraft is spraying, log sheets have to be filled in, refuelling requirements anticipated and spray chemical got ready.

Filling has to be completed without mess or danger while the engine of the aircraft is running, and with helicopters it is usual to keep the time from touch-down to take-off below two minutes. Lubricants, fuel and refuelling equipment have to be kept scrupulously clean and accounted for, water supplies vetted and chemical stocks checked against acreage sprayed.

Errors in application rates have to be checked and necessary adjustments made to the spray gear from time to time. Blocked nozzles are less common than on ground machines, but nevertheless do occur and have to be cleared.

Any leaks, drips or serious accumulations of chemical on the aircraft fuselage or wind-screen must be dealt with, and inquisitive children and stray cattle kept at a safe distance. Fire equipment and first-aid must always be ready, and if aircraft is overdue a search may have to be organized.

For each man licensed to fly it is necessary to have two men on the ground. If you also include markers and tanker drivers this figure is four.

What this analysis boils down to is that flying farmers are still people, and some people are more suited than others for certain jobs. The plane can be a great help in so many fields of agriculture . . . as convenient and fast transportation on the great spaces of the prairies; to run into town for spare parts; to check cattle or fence lines; to examine drainage or plan windbreaks; etc. But it takes a special personality, talent and training to enter into the full-time business of aviation in agriculture.

### World news service

THE Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society, from its Aberdeen, Scotland, headquarters, has proposed to its sister societies in the United States, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa and Uruguay that an Aberdeen-Angus world news service should be set up.

### Fewer produce more

RAISING your own birds or buying from a neighbor seems to be on its way out. The big business of poultry production is taking over in the States and spreading westward in Canada.

Over 90% of the U.S. annual production of one and one-third billion broilers is produced on about 28,000 farms.

### Automatic steering ?

AGRICULTURAL engineers are working on a tractor that will steer itself. One model operates on this idea by means of "feelers" attached to the front of the tractor — much like the feelers on many insects. The feelers straddle the crop and are activated by sensitive micro-switches which control relays carrying current to an electric motor which in turn controls the direction of travel.

The primary benefit of automatic steering it is said would be in taking over routine guiding in field operations, easing the strain on the farmer and enabling him to pay more attention to the quality of work being done.



## Canadian thistle control

THE presence of two Canadian thistle plants per square yard in a wheatfield cuts the grain yield by 18 per cent, reports the Regina Experimental Farm. Nine thistles cause a loss of 65 per cent.

The weed is hard to eradicate because its root system extends far below the cultivated zone and is capable of sustaining the plant for months even when the surface of the soil is kept bare by cultivation.

Root fragments containing buds are spread by tillage implements, a factor contributing to the increase of territory taken over by the Canadian thistle. The best control is to starve the thistle by planting competing crops.

Forage crops mowed once or twice a year will eventually eradicate Canada thistle. A good stand of crested wheat grass has wiped out the weed in four years. This is probably the

most economical attack for livestock farms and has the advantage of preventing soil erosion.

Control by cultivation of the summerfallow should begin in the fall immediately after harvest, and again just before freeze-up if necessary. Or let the thistles reach bud stage and cultivate every three weeks until freeze-up. If the weather is dry enough, either of these treatments may kill most of the thistles in one year.

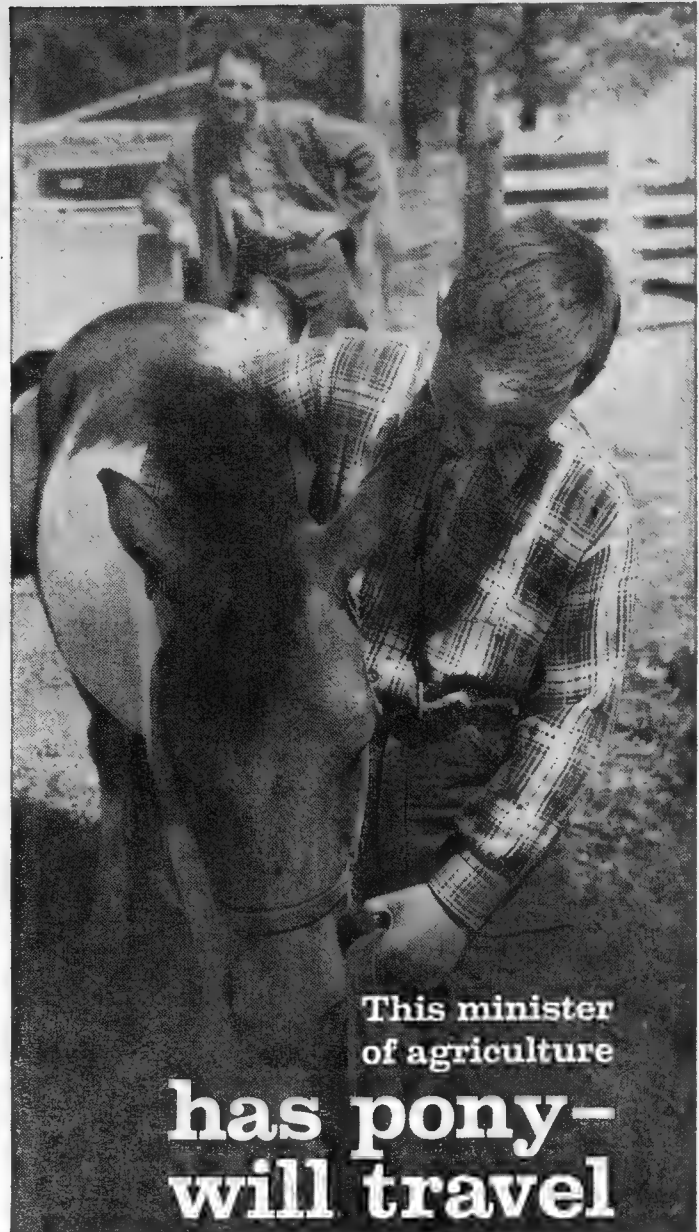
Chemicals can be used to suppress the weeds in the crops, or as a substance for cultivation. Apply 2,4-D or MCPA at as high a rate as the crop will tolerate. This will suppress the thistle and prevent seed production. On fallow, 2,4-D applied at 16 ozs. per acre will kill most of the top growth. Regrowth will occur, but repeated spraying at that rate will eventually kill many of the weeds.

## Planned parents

ONE of the interesting recent developments in the field of artificial breeding of dairy cattle in Canada, reports the Holstein-Friesian Society, is the establishment of a program of planned matings to produce future sires for use in the Artificial breeding units.

Briefly, the plan calls for the selection of an outstanding cow to be the mother of a future unit sire. This cow must be an exceptional individual both from the standpoint of type and production and must be from a cow family that is recognized as having a strong concentration of desirable traits in its inheri-

tance. Every endeavour is made to locate these mothers of future sires within the area serviced by the Unit so that full information with respect to any possible undesirable characteristics as well as the desirable ones is available. The next step is to arrange with the owner to breed the cow to a top bull selected by the Unit, usually a bull who has been widely used in the Unit and has been proven to transmit desirable production and type to his daughters. The resulting calf, if a bull, is then prepared for limited use in the Unit and if his offspring prove desirable, is put into heavy service.



This minister  
of agriculture  
**has pony-  
will travel  
far**

This young lad is really going places. He knows the value of a dollar — because he worked hard over the past year to buy this pony. He saved every penny and nickel by doing farm chores for his Dad.

While the Minister of Agriculture's budget at Ottawa runs into millions of dollars, he has to justify his expenditures down to the last cent.

His money comes through the Minister of Finance who gets it largely in taxes from Canadians such as you. When he spends more than he takes in, he must borrow from you... or else *create new money*. The creation of new money is one factor that leads to inflation — which means your dollar buys less and less.

The government has been spending more than you have been paying in taxes. To narrow the gap between income and expenditures, new taxes have been imposed.

You can encourage the government to live within its income by asking only for those services you are willing to pay for with taxes. Tell your M.P. at Ottawa that since you are trying to save, you expect *government* to do the same.

You also help when you save more by means of life insurance, savings deposits, and the purchase of government bonds. Your savings help to create a **SOUND** dollar; and this, in turn, helps to create job security for you and more jobs for other Canadians.

**A SOUND DOLLAR MEANS  
A BETTER LIFE FOR YOU**

GIVE YOUR ACTIVE SUPPORT  
TO THE FIGHT AGAINST INFLATION  
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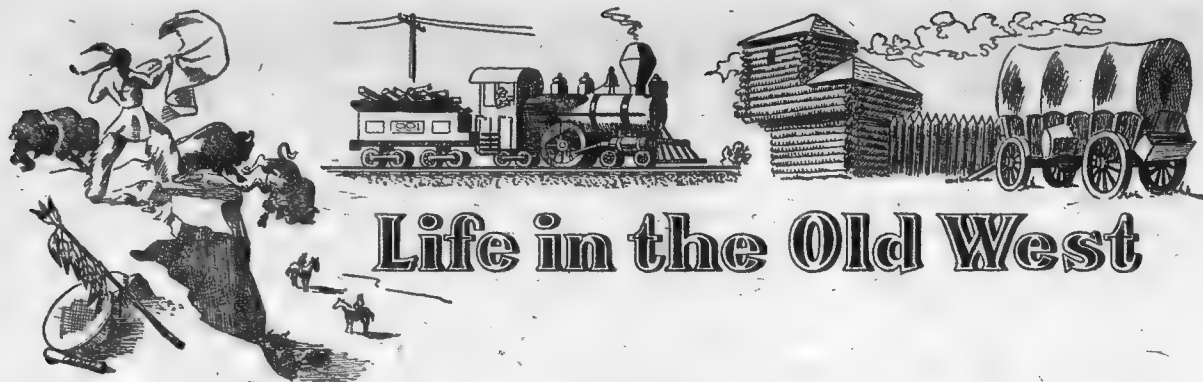
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**LETTING THEM PASS  
MAKES FRIENDS...**

— prevents accidents.





## Life in the Old West

**N**EXT to the North West Rebellion, nothing gripped the people on the western frontier more than the Almighty Voice affair in the middle '90s. Before he met his tragic end, that Cree Indian known as Almighty Voice accounted for the shooting and killing of three mounted police and one civilian and the wounding of a couple of others. For a time, he seemed too much for the law officers.

Folks said he was "a bad Indian" and a murderer. But it is possible that when viewed through Indian eyes, he wasn't so bad. Certainly he was one whose spirit rebelled at the injustices which went with the white man's clumsy domination, —domination in a land in which he had no claim. If the urge to resist an intruding race of people would make him a "bad Indian", then Almighty Voice was a bad one. But it's not to be overlooked that quite a few of the heroes whose names appear prominently on the pages of history won their immortality because they would fight to the death against what they believed to be aggression and loss of their freedom. Any Indian who didn't feel a bitter resentment against the white man's seizure of the land that had belonged to his people from time immemorial, just wasn't a very good Indian.

Among his own people, Almighty Voice was a young hero. He could run, wrestle and shoot with the best of them. He was courageous and easily commanded the admiration of the Indian girls. And he hated the white man who had robbed his people of their freedom and way of life. Why shouldn't he?

But let's review the tragedy of Almighty Voice. It was the year 1895 and this 19-year-old was living with One Arrow's band on a reserve beside the Saskatchewan River, not far from Batosche. Buffalo having disappeared; the Indians were finding it difficult to get food and often they were hungry. Almighty Voice shot somebody's cow and dragged the meat to the Cree camp where it was quickly devoured. Admittedly, he should not have shot the cow, but the idea of private ownership was something completely foreign to Indian thinking. One of the most difficult tasks facing the mounted police at that time was to teach the Indians of the plains to respect private property, especially if it was on four legs and at large on the prairies.

Well, the cow shooting was reported to the police and a mount-

## The Almighty Voice Incident

by Grant MacEwan

ed officer went out to the reserve and arrested Almighty Voice. The young Indian was brought to Duck Lake and locked up in a police cell. That didn't make the young rebel love the white man any more, you can be sure. Although he faced but a short sentence, a month or so, it has been told that a policeman tried to scare him by telling that he would be hung for the crime. He watched for a chance to escape. The chance came during a night when a guard fell asleep. When the escape was noticed next morning, the fleet-footed young buck was miles away. He had halted long enough at the Indian encampment to pick up a gun, a couple of horses and the girl he considered his wife.

Immediately a police hunt was organized. To let an arrested Indian get away and go unpunished would place the Mounted Police in a bad light and the members of the force were determined to retake Almighty Voice. But the young buck seemed to have little trouble in evading the officers. He was in bluff country and furthermore, no Indian would be so disloyal as to betray the fugitive's whereabouts.

It happened, however, that Sergeant Colebrook of the Prince Albert detachment was on patrol in the Duck Lake area in October, 1895, and with him was a half-breed guide and interpreter, Dumont by name. The

peacefulness of the countryside was broken one afternoon by the sound of a gun-shot beyond a nearby bluff. Spurring their horses, they came upon an Indian girl in the act of recovering a freshly-shot prairie chicken while her man was reloading his flint-lock gun. Sergeant Colebrook recognized the man, Almighty Voice, sure enough, and rode directly toward him. The Indian shouted at the policeman to halt or be shot. But it wasn't in the tradition of Mounted Policemen to halt at an Indian's command. The Metis guide who accompanied Colebrook joined in calling to the policeman to stop, that the Indian wasn't fooling. But Colebrook continued to ride straight toward the Indian he intended to place under arrest. When the Mounty was very close, Almighty Voice fired. As the shot rang out, Colebrook slouched and fell from his horse, a bullet in his heart.

The police guide rode away to report the tragedy and when word reached Mounted Police headquarters, orders went out to locate the Indian and arrest him at any cost. Now the fat was really in the fire. The police who had been hunting for what they regarded as a cattle thief and cattle killer, were now after a murderer. They scouted the country for a hundred miles around Duck Lake but found no trace of their man. A year passed and a year and a half and

the police were now betting that the young Indian would become bold and reckless and return to his home district.

Sure enough, in May, 1897, word was received that Almighty Voice had been seen about 10 miles to the east. A few days later, a young Metis accompanying a Mounted Policeman on patrol in that area, was shot in the shoulder. Almighty Voice was still shooting pretty straight and Capt. Jack Allan with eleven men left Prince Albert for the district east of Duck Lake. After some extensive patrolling in the hills, Capt. Allan's alert eye caught a glimpse of three figures vanishing in a bluff of trees. There was some doubt about the figures being those of deer or Indians. Capt. Allan and Sergeant Raven rode forward to investigate and were greeted by bullets. One struck Allan and he fell wounded from his horse. Now there could be no doubt; the police were facing the killer Almighty Voice who had two young Indians with him. Three desperate Indians, if they could shoot as well as Almighty Voice, could be a pretty big police problem.

With Captain Allan wounded, Sergeant Raven assumed command of the little group. They moved the wounded Captain and then charged the bluff in which the Indians were hiding. Sergeant Raven was the next to fall, wounded, a bullet in his leg and Corporal Hockin took command. As the depleted group of police and civilians rushed the bluff again, determined to kill or capture, a shower of gunfire met them and three bullets found their marks; Corporal Hockin, Constable Kerr and Mr. Grundy were shot dead or mortally wounded. The casualties now stood at three policemen and one civilian dead and two officers wounded.

The law officers were obliged to relax their attack for the night. One story is that they were out of ammunition. In any case, they maintained a guard at the bluff and early next morning, police reinforcements arrived from Prince Albert and Regina. In addition to a large body of police and volunteers,—



This photo from the Public Archives, Ottawa, of Comm. L. W. Herchmer (second from right) with what is thought to be Almighty Voice. This picture was taken in 1884, and bears the inscription "may be the only existing picture of Almighty Voice" (on the left). Unfortunately the photo was not signed and its origin cannot be traced.



some say a hundred, — there were now two cannons of the seven-pounder kind, on the ground. At daybreak, with Indian and white spectators perched on a nearby hill to watch a death struggle between three Indians and an army of police and volunteers, the new battle began. As for the Indian spectators who gathered, there could be no doubt about where their sympathies lay. They probably hoped to see more white men shot down and Almighty Voice's own mother was among those who watched the shooting. Indians admired courage and they admired Almighty Voice. They were convinced he was in the right.

The cannon fire splintered the trees and seemed to destroy everything. A few shots continued to come from the bluff, but the firing from within was becoming less and less. The police fire was halted for a time and now there was no shooting from the trees. Presumably the Indians were dead. The volunteers with the police wanted to rush the hiding place of the trio but the officer now in command wanted no more loss of life and refused until a few more hours passed. Then after a long spell of silence from the bluff, the police officer agreed to attack. With guns blazing, police and volunteers rushed in among the poplars and willows; but the shooting was needless because Almighty Voice and his two Indian companions were dead. One must have been dead for some considerable time. The positions of the bodies told a story of determination even when the moment of death was close. The three young men had dug a shallow trench to afford some protection and give them an advantage in the exchange of fire with the police. Two of the dead men were lying in the trench. Their fate must have been obvious to them but they would not surrender, not even with hunger gnawing at them during their last hours. Poplar trees close to their trench were stripped of bark, all the unfortunate fellows had to eat.

There were now seven deaths by shooting and some of the editorial writers of the period had bitter things to say about the "Bad Indian". It was tragic, indeed that human lives were lost in the conflict of ideas and ideals, but it is not difficult to understand why the Indians of that time felt like shooting it out with imposters in their land and resisting the shockingly strange order being foisted upon them.

Almighty Voice couldn't understand why his people should be dispossessed of freedom in the land that was theirs alone. He could hardly be expected to see anything except robbery by a strange race. Certainly, by the standards of his own people, he was not a "bad Indian"; he was the central figure in one of the exciting and tragic chapters on what is now our peaceful farming country, just over 60 years ago.

## New Russian 7-year plan

THE Russians have unveiled a new seven-year farm plan that seeks to boost agricultural production by at least 70%.

The big push will be in grain production. Besides boosting the output, farmers are being asked to concentrate on the most valuable hard wheat varieties and the best varieties of buckwheat and pulses.

The Russians plan to increase output of fruits and berries by 100% with grapes increased fourfold. Cotton output is expected to jump by about 45% to around 6 million tons. Sugar beet is planned for an 80% - 100% boost with a production of between 70 and 78 million tons. Oilseeds are down for a 70% increase with production at 55 million tons. Flax is expected to have a 32% increase with output at 680,000 tons. For potatoes, the increase is anticipated to be 60% with output at 147 million tons. Meat should see a 100% increase by 1965 the Russian planners say, with production at 16 million tons. For milk, the increase at about 100 million tons. Wool should see a 70% increase and output of 548,000 tons and for eggs the increase would be 60% with production at 37,000,000,000 eggs.

Russian planners hope to reach these figures by high yields through better utilization of the soil. Fertilizer will be used increasingly. Target figures for fertilizers envisage a jump from the present 13.1 million tons to 31 million tons by 1965. The Seven Year Plan also calls for production of one million tractors, 400,000 grain combines and large quantities of other machinery. Also almost all collective farms are to be electrified.

## An ounce of prevention

CANADA'S policy of stamping out certain diseases before they can get a strangle-hold on the country's livestock industry has saved farmers thousands of dollars.

Federal veterinarians agree it is cheaper to eliminate these diseases.

Foot-and-mouth disease is an example.

Direct losses from the foot-and-mouth outbreak in Saskatchewan seven years ago amounted to \$1,000,000. Markets to which Canadian livestock and agriculture products normally moved were immediately closed, and it was estimated that the drop in potential value was \$648,278,000.

There are other costs to be considered. Health of Animals Department estimates a vaccination program for hog cholera would cost swine producers \$6,800,000 a year.

This is based on the fact that in the United States it costs \$1 per hog up to market age to control cholera, and on the fact that Canada's swine population is about 6,800,000.

Instead of living with the disease and depending on vaccination, Canada halts any outbreak by slaughtering diseased hogs and compensating the owners. Over the past decade, there have been seven outbreaks in which 3,459 pigs were victimized. Compensation costs were \$96,590.

The worst cholera epidemic since the turn of the century occurred in 1940-41, when \$204,176 was paid out in compensation to farmers.

Cost of completely driving out this disease, then, is only a shadow of what it would be to live with it.

## Testing breeding value

NEW refinements to progeny and performance testing are being advanced.

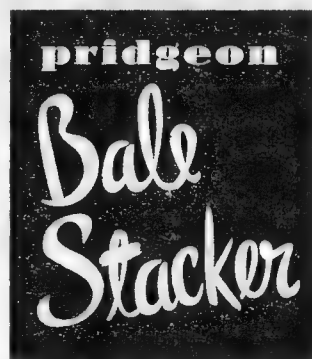
The British Shorthorn Society offered its members an assessment of the value of 113

dairy Shorthorn bulls by what it called the contemporary comparison method — comparing the milk yield of daughters of each bull with that of the daughters of all other bulls in the same herd in the same year. This new information, which supplements the bulls' progeny averages already provided, is claimed as the best way yet devised for assessing the breeding value of a bull for milk cows.

## Hard-working udder

THE udder is quite a wonderful machine when you consider the amount of work it achieves.

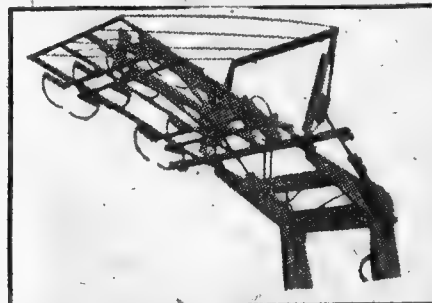
Research workers say that some 200 pounds of blood flows through the udder every hour. Some estimate that to filter out a single pound of milk, the udder would have to "process" between 200 and 500 pounds of blood.



STACKS BALED HAY FROM  
BALE SLED, TRUCK OR TRAILER  
WITHOUT  
ANY HAND  
LABOR



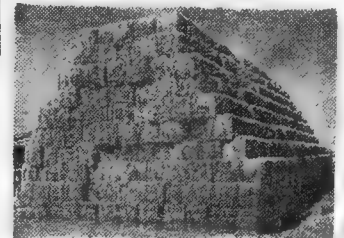
WITH THE PRIDGEON BALE STACKER, one man can stack 100 tons per day! Or take 100 tons a day from the stack! Truly the greatest time and labor-saving device ever designed for handling baled hay. Field tested and proven, this stacker has been handling 800 to 1,000 tons of hay per year, for the past three years, for the inventor.



## TIME, LABOR, MONEY-SAVING — FEATURES —

- Lifts eight bales at one time.
- No mutilation of bales
- One man can build pyramid or flat stack
- Top-grab by tines permits building tight stacks without any hand labor
- Easy to operate, one man can load a truck in less than one-fourth the time required by two men using present methods
- Quick stacking, better stacks and better quality hay
- LOW COST

WILL FIT MOST TRACTOR LOADERS IN THE FIELD TODAY... easily and quickly attached or detached. Loader push-off cylinder is used for smooth grab and release. Each bale is held from the top by grapple tines.



## PERFECT STACKS WITHOUT ANY HAND LABOR

This tight, neat stack was built with a Pridgeon Bale Stacker. Bales lap to repel rain and snow.

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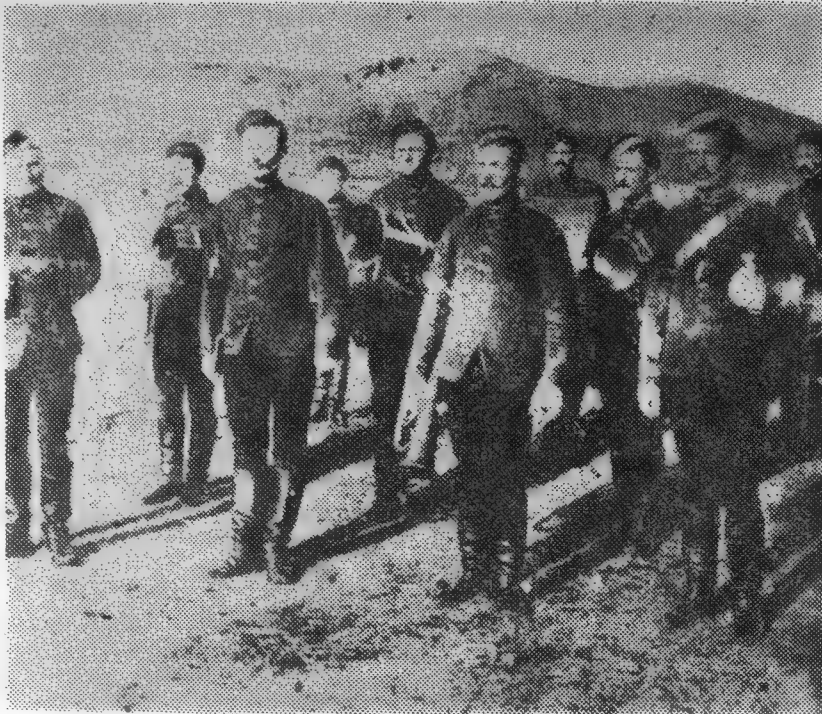
**PRIDGEON & COMPANY**  
Chinook, Montana



**M**USIC hath charms to soothe, but whether to assist in tranquilizing the west or to relieve the tedium of barrack life in a lonely spot, some musical members of the newly-formed NWMP formed a brass band. This band was formed in February, 1876, and made its first appearance on the Queen's birthday, May 24th. It was at Fort Livingston on the Swan River.

Evidently the authorities were not musically inclined as we learn that the men had to buy their own instruments and have them shipped from Winnipeg by dog train. Quite proud of their band, it was in evidence a few months later when it accompanied the treaty commissioners, along with the mounted escort, to the Indian encampment for the signing of the Carlton treaty.

John Peter Turner, in his chronicles of the force, tells us: "Moving of headquarters from Livingstone to Fort Macleod put the band in a disorganized state, but it was rejuvenated at Fort Calgary and placed under bandmaster Sgt. Major Lake in time to be of service at the signing of the treaty with the Blackfoot and Stoney Indians, along with a few fragments of other tribes. This event took



R.N.W.M.P. Band at Fort Walsh, 1878.

## Prairie bands for prairie tastes

by F. A. Twilley

place on the banks of the Bow River, 60 miles east of Fort Cal-

gary. Over all the noise of chanting of ceremonials, barking of dogs, neighing of ponies, could be heard the stirring music of this wonderful Police band."

Now with "F" troop at Fort Walsh, the band gave many concerts at which theatrical performances, and even negro minstrel shows were staged. How astonished at all this the natives must have been.

Following the success of this first band, other bands of a semi-official nature came to be organized. Can we imagine the feelings of the garrison, who, under Inspector Dickens, had fled from Fort Pitt during the rebellion of '85, when worn and haggard from the voyage down the icy river, saw the welcome uniforms of the police on arrival at Battleford, and heard the strains of music from a band, waiting to escort them to food and shelter.

The next record of a brass band in these parts was in 1906, when the new-born town of Durban formed one. Though a member of this "organization" I cannot recollect how we procured our instruments. I do know that only one member knew a note of music, the rest playing by ear. As a result, a popular tune would receive variations that the composer would not be capable of ever thinking up.

It was our custom to sit on the roof of the box-car that did duty as a station, from which vantage point we would render sweet music such as is now carried over the air by radio. A dear old lady still living where she has lived for 60 years, about two miles east of town, told me quite recently that she loved to

hear the sweet strains coming to her over the air waves.

The villagers were not so appreciative. One evening, about midnight, as we marched up main street playing our theme tune, "Here comes a sailor," suddenly a shot rang out just as we were passing the bank building. As it transpired, it came only from a 12-gauge shotgun, but at that time of night it sounded like a 25-pounder. The village butt of many a joke (an old soldier of the Queen), who lived opposite the bank building, thought that it was a demonstration for his benefit, and came out in his shirt-tails to expostulate, which he did in barrack-room language.

When the shot was fired it caused the bandsman who played the B-flat Bass (Phil Zinger) to drop his heavy instrument on to the toe of another player causing him to let out a yell. Had he been shot?

At this juncture, coupled with the noise of enquiry from the gathering villagers in varying stages of dishabille, a second shot rang out. It seems that the bank manager had been awakened from a peaceful sleep, and half in fun and half in annoyance had taken his shotgun to add to the general uproar.

After this episode, the band attended strictly to business, lending its services when asked, at concerts and picnics, but its esprit-de-corps was broken.

### The first sheep

**T**HE very earliest societies of America had to get along without that useful product wool. This was for the simple reason that sheep, as we know them, were unknown to the original Indian peoples.

The first sheep were brought to the new world by the Spanish explorer, Coronado, in the year 1540. The Canadian sheep and wool industry got its start some hundred years later when in 1671 a few sheep reached Nova Scotia... at that time known as Acadia.

### Name your brand

**J**UST how specialized can this plant breeding get? Plant breeders have now developed three types of peas — one specifically for freezing, one for canning and one that is best for using fresh out of the garden.

### From steer to beef

**A** GOOD steer weighing 1,000 lbs. alive and dressing out at 54%, yields a 540-lb. carcass. The remaining 460 lbs. is composed of about 165 lbs. hide, fats and other by-products and 295 lbs. of valueless material. Dressing percentage is influenced by (a) amount of fill; (b) type of animal; (c) degree of finish; (d) cleanliness of hide, and (e) sex of animal.



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with a BNS Farm Improvement Loan

If you need a new—or used—tractor, or any other farm equipment, you don't have to wait. A Bank of Nova Scotia low-cost loan can give it to you *now*.

Your neighbourhood Bank of Nova Scotia manager looks at it this way: If it's sound business for you, it's sound business for the bank. Drop in and talk over a low-cost Farm Improvement Loan with him next time you're in town. You'll find he speaks your language.

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Imperial Oil Photo.

500-million-year-old plant pollen, imbedded in rock samples, are examined by Dr. F. L. Staplin, above, as the newest clue in the search for oil. The work is a research project under way in the Calgary laboratories of Imperial Oil. Study of the fossilized pollen — so tiny that 10 spores could fit on the tip of a human hair — aids in reconstructing the past geologic history of a region, and this helps oilmen choose places worth the gamble of drilling.

### Plants clue to oil

**P**OLLEN from plants that lived nearly 500 million years ago has now become a clue in the search for oil.

In an Imperial Oil laboratory at Calgary microscopic studies are being made of the plant pollen found imbedded in rock samples. The study of these tiny bits of matter — 10 spores of it fit on the tip of a human hair — is a new branch of paleontology, one of the sciences which aid oil men.

Paleontologists look for fossils in rock. These remains of things which lived long ago tell him how old a rock sample is likely to be — information which helps oil men to reconstruct what has gone on in the ground and to choose places worth the gamble of drilling.

Dr. Staplin is a micro-paleontologist, which means that he studies very small fossils. Pollen spores are the smallest yet, averaging about a five-hundredth of an inch in diameter. Magnified a thousand times, some fossilized pollen look like cucumbers; others like small eggs.

Nature showed great care in the protection of her offspring, Dr. Staplin has observed. The reproductive pollen has endured, even when rock acids have long since destroyed actual plants. Because of Nature's protective foresight, experts are able to use acids to remove rock around the pollen they seek to examine, without harming the fossils themselves.

Much of the pollen found in western Canadian rock is from ferns and coniferous plants which disappeared from the

earth before man came on the scene. Dr. Staplin is trying to isolate each type and give it a name.

"Some day," he says, "we may be able to say that a certain type of pollen came from a certain type of plant, but until we are lucky enough to find some plants containing the actual pollen we can't be sure."

Larger fossils, notably those of shelled creatures which lived in prehistoric oceans, have long provided clues for the oil search, and other paleontologists are studying these. Meanwhile, Dr. Staplin's research seems to say that, in the geologist's "book of rocks," it pays to read the small type too.

### C.N.R. begins piggyback trains

**T**HE first all piggyback freight trains to be operated by Canadian National Railways in Western Canada began service between Edmonton and Calgary on Monday, May 25. They carry for-hire truck trailers between these two cities four days a week from Monday to Thursday inclusive.

Because the volume of piggyback traffic is increasing steadily, these special trains were inaugurated by the C.N.R. to provide the most suitable schedule for this specialized type of freight service.

The deadline for loading trailers on these trains at both Edmonton and Calgary will be 9:00 p.m. with train departures scheduled for 10:00 p.m. The following morning, the trains are spotted for unloading in each city at 6:00 a.m.

# CATTLEMEN...

HERE'S A NEW WAY TO CONTROL  
WARBLE GRUBS and at the same  
time get all season control of LICE!

*Spray This Fall  
With . . . . .*



**USE CO-RAL  
AND GET**

- More Profit Per Head ● Healthier Animals.
- Higher Grade Beef ● Better Weight Gains

**ONE SPRAYING WITH CO-RAL IN THE FALL  
CONTROLS WARBLE GRUBS AND IN ADDI-  
TION GIVES ALL-SEASON LOUSE CONTROL.**

### *Read What These Canadian Cattlemen have To Say About CO-RAL*

"In November, 1958, we sprayed 100 head of cattle with Go-Ral insecticide for the control of warbles and lice, using a Hardy Sprayer with 400-pound pressure. We are well satisfied with the results. Examining our cattle this spring we found very few warbles on the backs as compared to other years. I am of the opinion we got at least 89% kill. Some of our cattle have no grubs showing at all, others three to four and a very few over six. Co-Ral did not seem to have any bad effects on the cattle after spraying. We chose a warm day for the job. We intend spraying all our cattle with Co-Ral again this fall."

W. L. McGillivray & Sons,  
Coaldale, Alberta.

"After using Co-Ral in October of 1958 I am convinced that the use of this product is a definite step in the production of healthier and better beef.

"In my estimation I saved \$7.00 (seven dollars) in feed consumption per head alone."

Jas. I. Moffat, Jr.



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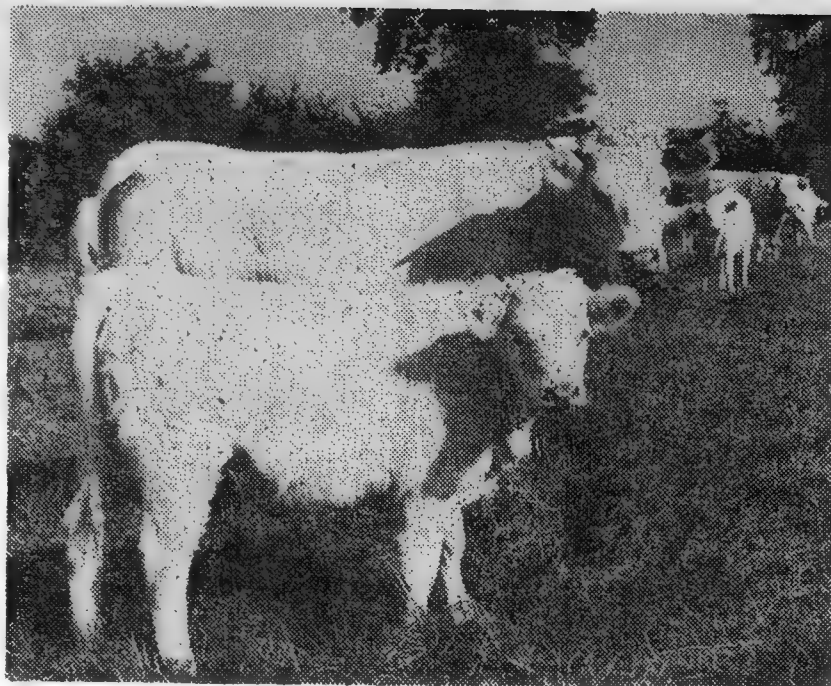
We have just received a letter from Ray Branum, President of the Canadian Charolais Association, and we are happy to note that the enthusiasts of the world's largest beef unit have settled on the spelling of the word Charolais. We've seen it spelled three different ways in one brochure.

The Charolais people have also decided on some by-laws for registration of the American version of the French breed.

Animals having a minimum of three-eighths Charolais and less than thirty-one thirty-seconds may be recorded, and progeny of beef breed dams bred by A.I. to a Charolais sire, are eligible for recordation, provided the dam has a private herd number and provided the sire is registered or recorded in an association approved by board of directors.

Animals carrying a minimum of thirty-one thirty-seconds Charolais blood may be registered as pure-bred Charolais.

Those wishing to apply for membership can do so by writing Ray Branum, Craigmyle, Alberta. Our best wishes go out to the new organization. May the Silver Breed prove that they have a Golden Future in the west!



dinary fish oil can save their lives.

"The preferred form of vitamin A is the stabilized synthetic vitamin A powder," Dr. MacDonald declares. "But it is better to prevent deficiency by making certain cows are on diets that supply this vital vitamin."

must be saved just to break even, while 80% of the calves are needed to cover production costs in the grain growing areas, the cattleman must save every possible calf to boost his slim margin of profit.

We are delighted to find more and more cattlemen doing just that. This spring we've talked

## Picked Up In — Passing

by **INA BRUNS**

Dennis Beeton, a young farmer-to-be who has come to us from England, showed us a new trick in handling hogs. When hogs are being weighed, Dennis simply slips a pail over their heads and backs them quickly into the weighing crate. When hogs are inoculated, the pail over their head aids in getting them into a corner where the job is done with dispatch.



"We've been doing it that way in England for years," he says, and according to Dennis, a pig in a pail behaves much better than a pig in a poke!

It is estimated that from 10% to 20% of all dairy calves die before reaching maturity! Western ranchers are known to bring only 77% of their calves through to the feed bunks. Since 62% of a rancher's calves



to at least half a dozen men who have saved 100% of their calves! The Matejka brothers at Ponoka had 101% calf increase frisking in the barnyard.

"One year we lost a number of calves from lack of vigilance, and we've cut those losses by simply closing the cows in and keeping close watch over them," Charlie Matejka explains.

Men like Dick Damron, Bentley, saved 100% of his registered Herefords, Rod James, Lacombe, has a Charolais calf beside every Hereford mother, and Don Matthews, Calgary, brings an astonishingly high per cent of his large crop of Aberdeen-Angus calves through every year. All these men believe there is no substitute for constant vigilance.

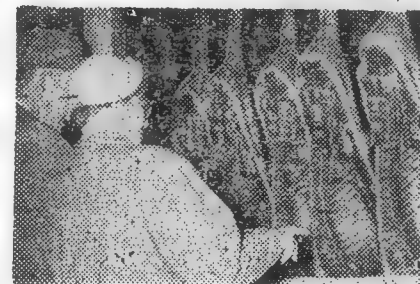
**M**OST cattle feeders that we talk to agree that shipping fever costs them more money than any trouble in the feed lots.

"Over the years I've learned there is only one way to prevent losses from shipping fever," one of the best feeders we know declares. "The men who supply steers for my lots help me keep this infection out of my herds by giving their steers two injections of bacterin a week apart a few weeks before I move the animals. I can afford to pay a little more for steers I know are not going to die and spread the fever to my healthy animals."

Lacking such co-operation, the cattle buyer can only inject animals on arrival and do everything possible to see that cattle are not excited, chilled or exposed to infection. Signs of coughs,



colds or diarrhea calls for isolation and quick treatment if losses are to be prevented.



**S**HIPPERS of hogs have known for some time that shrinkage can be cut by giving the animals drinking water in which brown sugar has been dissolved. The hogs won't like the mixture and will refuse to drink it unless they are very thirsty, but once they have consumed the mixture they can be offered all the pure water they like. The dextrose in the sugar is retained in the body tissue and prevents that tissue from shrinking, resulting in better carcasses and profits.

More recent tests show that animals that are fed sugar before slaughter yield better quality meat that boasts higher keeping quality.

We are seeing more and more of the new open-front hog houses in our travels, and even at Athabasca, Alberta, where temperatures sagged to 50 below zero last winter, owners did not find the buildings too cold for the feeder hogs they accommodate.



**W**E'VE visited a northern Alberta district that lost 500 calves — almost 100% of the calf crop because of the low vitamin A content in poor quality hay.

"The calves got scours and pneumonia moved in fast," a farmer explained. "The calves were born weak, some were blind, others had nervous fits and the cows retained the after-birth in many cases."

We talked to veterinarian Dr. D. W. MacDonald, of Lacombe, and he declares that calf losses mount following a long winter when cows are fed hay put up under unfavorable conditions.

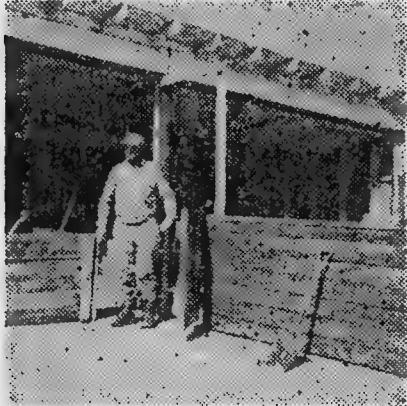
"Nature has not provided well for preservation of vitamin A in winter feeds," he explains. "Under the best haying conditions over one-half the vitamin A is lost when hay is cut. Leafy green alfalfa is the best source, but even this can be inadequate."

Cure? Calves must get all the colostrum, for it contains 100 times as much vitamin A as ordinary milk. They can be fed alfalfa, and a few doses of or-



Bill Allan of Bentley, Alberta, has just completed a well constructed building of this type.

"During the warmer seasons the hogs have the benefit of sun and air, and when a south wind gets rough or the temperature falls to 10 degrees below, we lower the doors that are concealed under the roof."



The advantages of such housing units are in the labor-saving department. With automatic watering fountains, Bill finds hogs can be raised with little heavy work.

The barn cat that does a job of keeping the mouse population to a reasonable level, cultivates a keen taste for our feathered friends during the fledgling season. The toll of songsters each cat takes is appalling.



We who hung out the bird houses and set up bird baths to attract the southern visitors, have actually set death traps for the birds unless we do something to curb Pussy's nefarious ways. If the cat cannot be shut up during the fledgling season, we can at least feed the cat a little extra. A well fed cat is a lazy cat, and lazy cats allow the birds to continue pest control in their own special department.

ASK the poultryman what constitutes the biggest headaches in the poultry house and aside from egg prices he'll have egg-eating and cannibalism up there at the top of the list.

Both of these troubles can frequently be blamed on nothing but boredom of the inmates. Hens, like people, get into mischief if they are not kept busy. Some men have found that hens will busy themselves by the hour if a tightly bound bale of straw is put in the house — a bale which they tear apart a straw at a time. Scratch grains provide a release for pent-up tensions and one breeder has



found that darkened nests and an increase in the amount of oats fed, has stopped the egg eating in his flock.

Backing a tractor hitched to an implement can be extremely dangerous. We know one young farmer who narrowly escaped death when a lever on the machine behind was forced through his body in such an ac-



cident. To avoid the hitch of the implement from dropping down and jack-knifing so that levers or cranks can come in contact with the driver, one farmer has attached a strong plow spring to the frame of his plow and attached it to the hitch. The tractor can now back the implement without risk to the driver. Hitching the plow to the tractor is also simplified by this spring.

When I deplored the needless suffering of animals in slaughter houses, a 250-pound giant of a man laughingly explained that animals don't really suffer when a six-inch knife is thrust into their throats to drain away their life blood.

"It's the soft, sentimentalist like you who have our nation up in arms about slaughter-house methods. The faint-hearted should leave this business to the men," he chided.

I saw our big, brawny hero yesterday pacing the floor of a dentist office, perspiration standing on his brow. He was facing the thrust of a hypodermic needle and he was scared stiff.

"I hope the dentist doesn't shove that needle in without freezing ahead of it," he moaned.

UNITED STATES exports of LARD are expected to jump this year, but exports of TALLOW, GREASE, CALF and KIDSKIN are expected to remain steady or drop slightly.

## Cull potatoes for dairy cattle

CULL potatoes can be fed to dairy cattle as a substitute for turnips, Canada Department of Agriculture tests have proved.

Milk production scales were tipped only slightly in favor of the ration that included turnips. Potatoes did not adversely affect flavor or quality of milk.

Growers often dispose of cull potatoes by dumping them in the fields or on manure piles. At the same time, many farmers reduced turnip acreage and, when markets were good, sold most of them for table use.

All cows on the experiment were fed good quality hay at a rate of one and a half pounds per 100 pounds live weight, and a meal mixture at the rate of one pound for each three and a half pounds of four per cent milk produced.

Potatoes were fed at the rate of one and three-quarters pounds per 100 pounds body weight and were compared with turnips fed at the rate of four pounds per 100 pounds body weight. Both were fed pulped and uncooked.

This would mean a daily ration of about 20 pounds of potatoes for the average Ayrshire cow.

## Some rope

A NYLON rope, believed to be the world's biggest, has been manufactured in Scotland. It contains one and a half million miles of nylon filament — enough to girdle the Equator 60 times. It is 720 feet long, weighs 3,100 pounds, and has a breaking strain of 126 tons. It was made for use in salvage operations at the Lake Maracaibo oilfields in Venezuela.

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**C**OLUMBIA'S National Committee of COFFEE Growers is facing up to the surplus of coffee and appointed a commission to study the possibility of growing SUBSTITUTE CROPS in the country's COFFEE regions. A group of technicians, mainly agronomists and economists, will work under the Commission's direction.

More than half the world's production of CORN was grown by the UNITED STATES last year, although large crops were reported from the SOVIET UNION and MAINLAND CHINA. These three producers at present account for two-thirds of world output.

**WALNUTS** are gaining ground on the world's tables. Commercial walnut production by the three leading producers — FRANCE, ITALY and the UNITED STATES — was substantially higher in 1958 than the year before, although the 1957 production was below average. An accurate world production figure is not available because reliable information is lacking from such important areas as RED CHINA, the BALKANS and INDIA.

The production of CACAO BEANS is also holding its own but not setting any new records. The estimated 1958-59 production was 1,900,000,000 lbs. — 1,500,000 above the 1957-58 total, but still less than the 1956-57 record of over 2,000,000,000 pounds.

Heat generated in the piggery at Fir Tree Farm, Yorkshire, ENGLAND, is being used to make SEED POTATOES SPROUT, ready for planting. The potatoes are put in boxes on planks laid across the dividing walls of the pens. If the seed potatoes are sprouted in a warm, dark place, the crop after they are planted out will be earlier and heavier.

In most EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, WHEAT YIELDS have increased significantly during the past 20 years, according to the Searle Grain Company. This is mainly the result of using higher and more disease-resistant varieties. Exceptions are SPAIN, PORTUGAL and oddly enough, SWEDEN. However, the reason that Sweden has failed to improve her pre-war yields is because before the war she was very far in advance of other countries in producing high-yielding strains, and even by 1938 she had achieved a

yield of approximately 40 bushels per acre.

The Food and Agricultural Organization of the U.N. predicts a rising demand for NATURAL RUBBER. Although consumption fell off in both the UNITED STATES and RUSSIA in the past two years, it was maintained or increased elsewhere in the world, and world consumption as a whole was about equal to production. The major WESTERN EUROPEAN countries and Japan are expected to need just as much natural

protein content of 47%. Another 40% has been COTTON-SEED MEAL with 46% protein. The remainder is estimated at 10% each of PEANUT AND LINSEED MEALS with a protein content of 48% and 38% respectively.

BRITAIN met about a third of her SUGAR REQUIREMENTS from domestic production of SUGAR BEETS last year. Most of last season's other crops were disappointing because of wet weather, but sugar beets which had been



Plenty of western farmers have the house and barn full of wheat, but they have moved out. Not many of them would care to have the hay crop stored above the living room as is done in many other places around the world. Here a German housewife helps put the hay into a loft above the farm home.

rubber as in the past even in the face of increased synthetic production. The most significant increase in natural rubber requirements will probably be the SOVIET UNION.

RUSSIA has sold about 22,000 tons of OILCAKE AND MEAL to the United Kingdom so far this year. The Russians, however, are reported to have defaulted on some of the deliveries and actual figures are not available. About 40% of the Russian exports are reported to be SOYBEAN MEAL with a

water-logged made a remarkable recovery to reach 700,000 tons of white sugar. This is greater production than ever before and represented a yield of 13.5 tons to the acre.

COTTONSEED OILCAKE is a popular CATTLE FEED for the ranchers in PERU. So popular, in fact, that when the export of cottonseed oilcake resulted in a shortage on the domestic market, the government was pressured into prohibiting further exports until supplies for cattlemen catch up with their demands.

COTTON was recently sown in YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND — not with any hope of harvesting the crop, but in order to test out a new cotton planter machine at the request of a customer in the Belgium Congo. It was planted on one of the experimental farms owned by the David Brown Corporation, tractor manufacturers.

MOROCCO hopes to sell over a thousand tons (shelled basis) of SWEET ALMONDS to the UNITED STATES this year. The country has a bumper crop of 5,500-tons, while U.S., PORTUGUESE and ITALIAN crops are all very short. Normally Morocco was only a minor participant, but this year's crop is about two-and-a-half times as large as last year's. Europe has been the main market for Moroccan almonds in the past.

There can be too much of a good thing — even sunshine. SUN DAMAGE is reported from this season's production of FRUIT in SOUTH AFRICA. In addition, the sun caused the fruit to ripen so much faster than normal that in the scramble for the export market, the handling facilities became overloaded.

COLUMBIA, VENEZUELA, and EQUADOR officials are working on the possible formation of their own three-nation COMMON-MARKET for certain commodities.

A MIDGET RICE THRASHER has been designed for small farmers, in ENGLAND. It has an output of about 300 lbs. per hour, weighs only 210 lbs. including engine, and is no more than 12 inches wide.

The production of JUTE, which is combined with hemp to make cordage, sacking and matting has been boosted in INDIA, BRAZIL AND FORMOSA. Formerly PAKISTAN grew 55% of the plants from which the bark is stripped to make Jute, and India produced 41%. Brazil began to expand its production rapidly until 1956, and then for some reason tapered off.

Pellets of POISONED BRAN were spread from the air on 52 acres of winter wheat in NORFOLK, ENGLAND, to combat SLUGS attacking the soft, newly-sown seed. Such pellets remain effective on the surface of the ground for two to three weeks, and are not effected by weather. Air application made it unnecessary to disturb the ground with a tractor.

POTATOES planted in slight depressions rather than in ridges seem to do well at a BRITISH Agricultural school. Subsequent cultivations are shallow and merely destroy weeds, but gradually build up the soil around the plant.



**MARGARINE PRODUCTION** in the UNITED STATES in the past year has exceeded **BUTTER OUTPUT** for the first time in history. Last year showed an 8% increase in margarine production and a 2% drop in butter production.

**CANADA** is supplying 35,000 tons of **FERTILIZER**, and 141,000 tons of **WHEAT** to **INDIA**. No payments will be made by India during the first three years, but after that period the interest installments will fall due.

**RAW WOOL CONSUMPTION** in ten key countries was down about 17% in the first half of 1958, over the previous year. Nevertheless, one per cent more wool was produced last year than in 1957 when production had really dropped after nine successive years of increase. The drop was mainly due to poor rainfall for the pastures of **AUSTRALIA AND SOUTH AFRICA**.

**MEXICO** is watching its **BEAN** production climb. Last fall's crop came to an estimated 9,700,000 bags of 100 lbs. each, which was about 42% higher than in 1957.

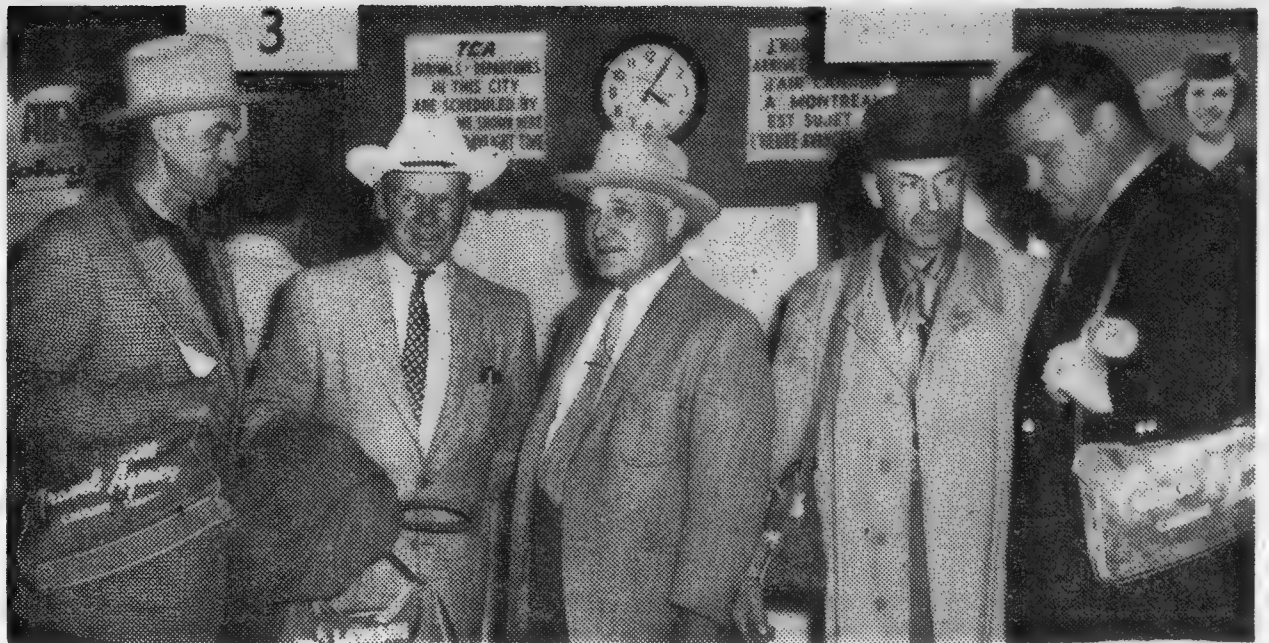
**THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC** had **PEANUTS** galore to get rid of before the coming harvest of another crop. Production was estimated at 66,000 tons of peanuts last fall compared with less than 50,000 the year before.

Severe hail damage, combined with reduced acreage to put the damper on **FRENCH TOBACCO** growing last season. As a result the production of that crop is not as popular this year as in the past. The 1958 crop was 111,000,000 lbs., or 21% below last year.

Farming has never been strictly a man's job. A prime example of a woman's interest can be given by Miss Heather Torrance, who can show up most men in **SHEEP SHEARING**. In fact, last summer Miss Torrance gave daily demonstrations to the menfolk at farm shows in **BRITAIN**. She takes three to four minutes to shear a sheep and can do 100 in a normal eight-hour day.

**FINLAND** is not only importing less **COTTON**, but is getting it from different places. Last season Finland imported only 58,000 bales, which is a drop of some 25% from the previous season. Practically all the cotton last year came from **RUSSIA** and the **UNITED STATES**.

If you're a **FARMER**, you are less likely to have a serious **HEART ATTACK**. That's the report of the U.S. Public Health Service researchers. **CORONARY HEART DISEASE** is especially more likely to affect non-farmers than farmers. There is little difference with

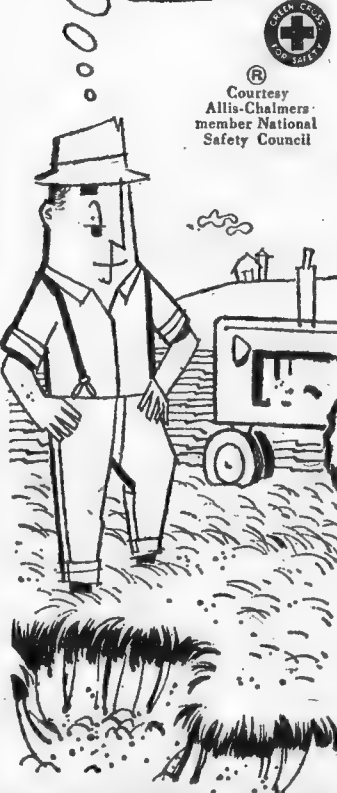


Mr. Ross Henry (right) farm commentator of radio station CFCN, Calgary, and a party of twenty pass through Montreal enroute for Europe and Russia on a month's goodwill tour, arranged under the auspices of CFCN and Lawson's Travel Agency, in Calgary. Before boarding their overseas flight, the group was entertained in Ottawa by officials of the Department of Agriculture and shown around the Central Canada Experimental Farm.

While overseas the party's plans, in addition to a tour of Russia, included visits to the experimental farms in several European countries and Great Britain. The "farm tour" was chiefly interested in first-hand inspection of as many aspects of foreign agriculture as possible, but was also scheduled to visit several British and European spots of cultural and historic interest.

Seen here prior to their departure are, from left to right: Messrs. Dave Neustaedter, J. Stevenson, Angus McKinnon, W. Miller and Ross Henry (tour conductor) all of Calgary.

milder heart ailments such as angina pectoris, but severe heart attacks or death is twice as high among non-farmers as among farmers.



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## Research Center Named for Late Dr. Neatby



### Facilities for 300 Scientists

**T**HE memory of one of Canada's leading agricultural scientists will be perpetuated as a \$4,000,000 research center at Ottawa is renamed the K. W. Neatby Building.

Dr. Kenneth William Neatby died October 27 last year. As director of Science Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, he had striven to bring a teamwork approach to the field of agricultural research and was architect of the new Research Branch that is now in effect.

The research center, completed late last year, is an L-shaped extension of the Science Service Building at the Central

Experimental Farm. It is almost fully occupied and an official opening will be held later this year. The addition contains four floors and a basement and is of steel and concrete construction. It has a total floor space of about 150,000 square feet.

Architects were Gilleland and Strutt of Ottawa, and contractor was Perini Ltd.

About 125 individual laboratories have been built into the new research center. They will be occupied by roughly 300 scientists, who are searching for the solution to a multitude of complex problems facing agriculture today.

Each lab is equipped with all services — hot and cold water, gas, compressed air, vacuum, steam, waste connections and electricity.

The building is well ventilated, with pressurized air available in the half-mile of corridors for ventilating the laboratories. There is a central distribution point for distilled water, which is piped to hallway niches outside labs.

The building contains:

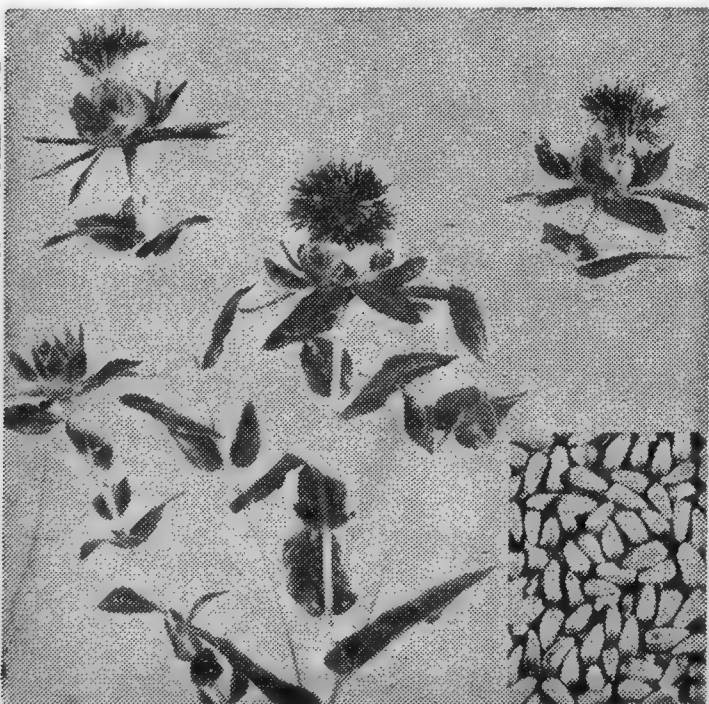
A 300-seat conference and lecture room, a modern projection room, a board room, work shops, cold rooms, environmental rooms where tempera-

ture and humidity are controlled, a library, a herbarium where a collection of plants is stored, a pilot plant for construction and testing of research equipment, a health and welfare office, loading area and canteen.

The old portion of the K. W. Neatby Building was constructed in 1935. During World War II, it was pressed into use as a records storage building.

This older part will be headquarters for the executive and program directorate of the Research Branch. It will continue to house some research groups and administrative offices.

### Safflower Acreage Expanding in West



**SAFFLOWER** — Rich in industrial oil and feed proteins, the safflower is a cash crop rapidly becoming popular on the Prairies. The inset shows seeds of the plant.

**W**ITH the diversion of 15,000 dry-land acres from wheat to safflower in 1957, Alberta farmers pioneered a new industry in Western Canada.

Encouraged by the ready market for this crop, prairie safflower producers grew 45,000 acres in 1958; 18,000 in Alberta and 27,000 in Saskatchewan.

Since safflower fits into local crop rotations in the same way as any full season spring planted crop, it has appealed to farmers who wish to divert acreage from wheat and other cereals. It is easily handled with ordinary mechanical equipment, and seed-bed preparation and seeding are similar to that required for other spring grains.

Comparing safflower financial returns with that of wheat, Dr. W. G. McGregor, of the Canada Department of Agriculture, says farmers would have

to produce 950 pounds of safflower per acre at a market price of 2¾ cents per pound to equal a 20-bushel-per-acre wheat crop at \$1.30 per bushel.

Last year safflower yields averaged only 560 pounds per acre.

The safflower plant is a bushy, annual thistle which grows to a height of 20 to 36 inches. The seeds are as large or larger than barley kernels and weigh from 35 to 40 pounds per bushel.

A good crop of safflower seed contains about one-third oil plus a feed supplement rich in protein. Safflower oil is prized by the paint industry due to its colorless properties and the fact that it will not yellow with age.

A new breeding and improvement program, designed to provide better varieties for both dryland and irrigated production, is now in progress at the Lethbridge Research Station.



## Pork at a new high

**E**VEN the hogs are living on the fat of the times. Some 150 of them from the farm of Ernest Warwick of Blenheim, Ont., left Malton recently via Royal Dutch Airlines, bound for Bucharest, Roumania. The hogs, special breeding stock some of which came from "Chartwell", the estate of Sir Winston Churchill in England, were purchased by a Roumanian Agricultural Commission that toured Eastern Canada last year. The shipment was valued at \$30,000.

Specially-designed pens running the length of the big air freighter were built by the animal handling section of the air firm. Smooth-sided partitions were built to ensure the comfort and security of the animals. Even the course the aircraft flew on the 4,846-mile trip was selected for minimum air disturbance.

Two special attendants accompanied the pigs on the flight, George Simmons, who is hog manager of the Warwick Farm, and his wife Dorothy. They were making their first trip to Roumania, caring for the pigs on the way.

Each of the Landrace pigs had five medical tests before being certified fit for export.

They will be used in Roumania to improve the strain.

### Milk on the high seas

**W**HEN the promotion of milk products starts, who knows where it will stop! Every Thursday afternoon a ship of the Union Castle line sails from Southampton to Cape Town, and the newest addition to the fleet — the 28,000-ton "Pendennis Castle" — is equipped not only with the latest in stabilizers, air-conditioning, the queen's portrait, and other refinements of a luxury vessel, but also a spanking new milk bar. A new feature on ocean-going vessels, Britain's milk producers hope the installation will be duplicated on the other ships of the fleet and even copied by other fleets. The voyage to Cape Town takes 13 days and the milk supplied is homogenized.

### A changing wheat world

**F**AIRLY frequent mention has been made of the extent to which European nations have tended to become more self-sufficient in wheat since World War II and have, in certain cases, been able to change over from an importing to an exporting basis. Thus to the "Big Four" exporters (United States, Australia, Argentina and Canada) have been added from the European Continent both France and Sweden and latterly, as signatories of the new International Wheat Agreement, Italy and Spain.

It must have come as something of a surprise to many, however, to learn that another non-European country, Mexico, had joined the agreement as an exporter of wheat. Here, increased wheat production has been promoted by the government in various ways. There has been a considerable increase in irrigated land, as well as a general increase in the acreage devoted to wheat. However, the marked improvement in yield, through the use of improved, higher yielding varieties and the employment of better farming methods, has been most significant. In the period 1920 to 1934, the average yield of wheat in Mexico was about 8 bushels per acre. In the period 1950 to 1954, the yield was somewhat better, at 13 bushels per acre; but by 1958, it had risen to over 21 bushels per acre.

Canada has not exported wheat to Mexico for some years but that country has been a valued wheat customer of the United States, importing during the early fifties an average of close to 15 million bushels per annum. Mexico, then, has emerged as a country on our

own continent which is now fully able to take care of its own wheat requirements and which, in future, is likely to have some wheat for export as well.

—Searle Grain Co. Ltd.

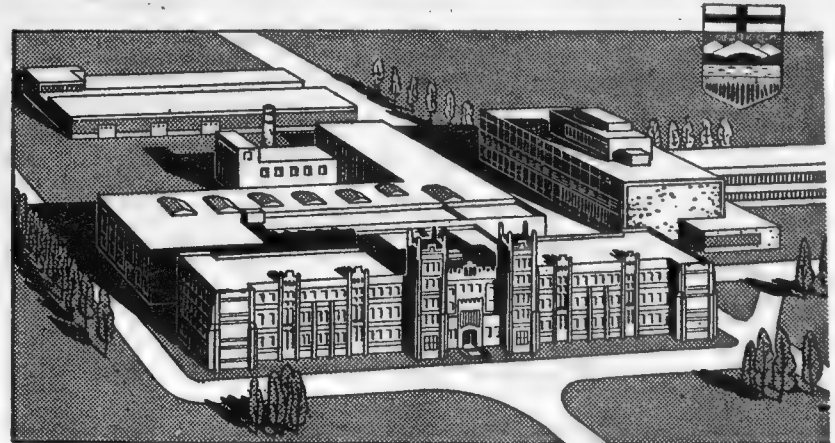
**A NATURALLY POLLED JERSEY HEIFER**, now about two years of age, has been registered with the Jersey Society in ENGLAND.

### Skimming the gravy

**T**HE trouble with many insects is what they skim off the gravy or the cream of man's produce.

The Louisiana State University states that bugs nulify the labors of at least one-million working men in the U.S. every year. Five pounds of vegetation are lost for every pound of insects. Of 86,000 named U.S. species, 10,000 are harmful to men or animals.

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Industrial Laboratory Technology (Starts Sept. 28)  
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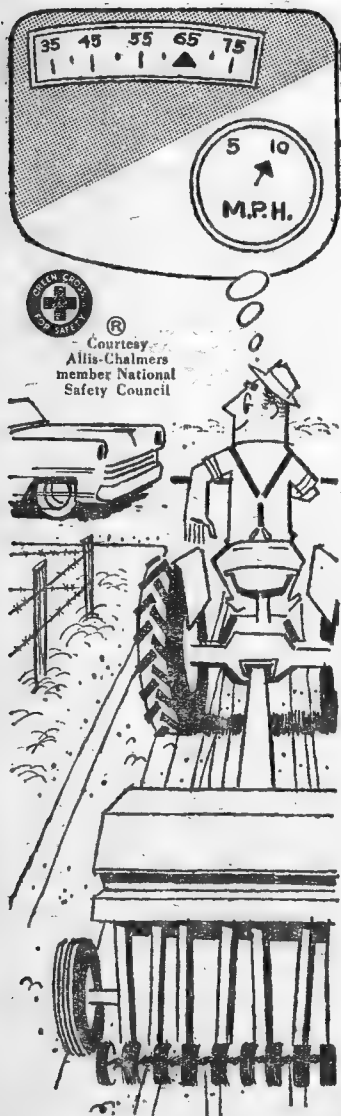
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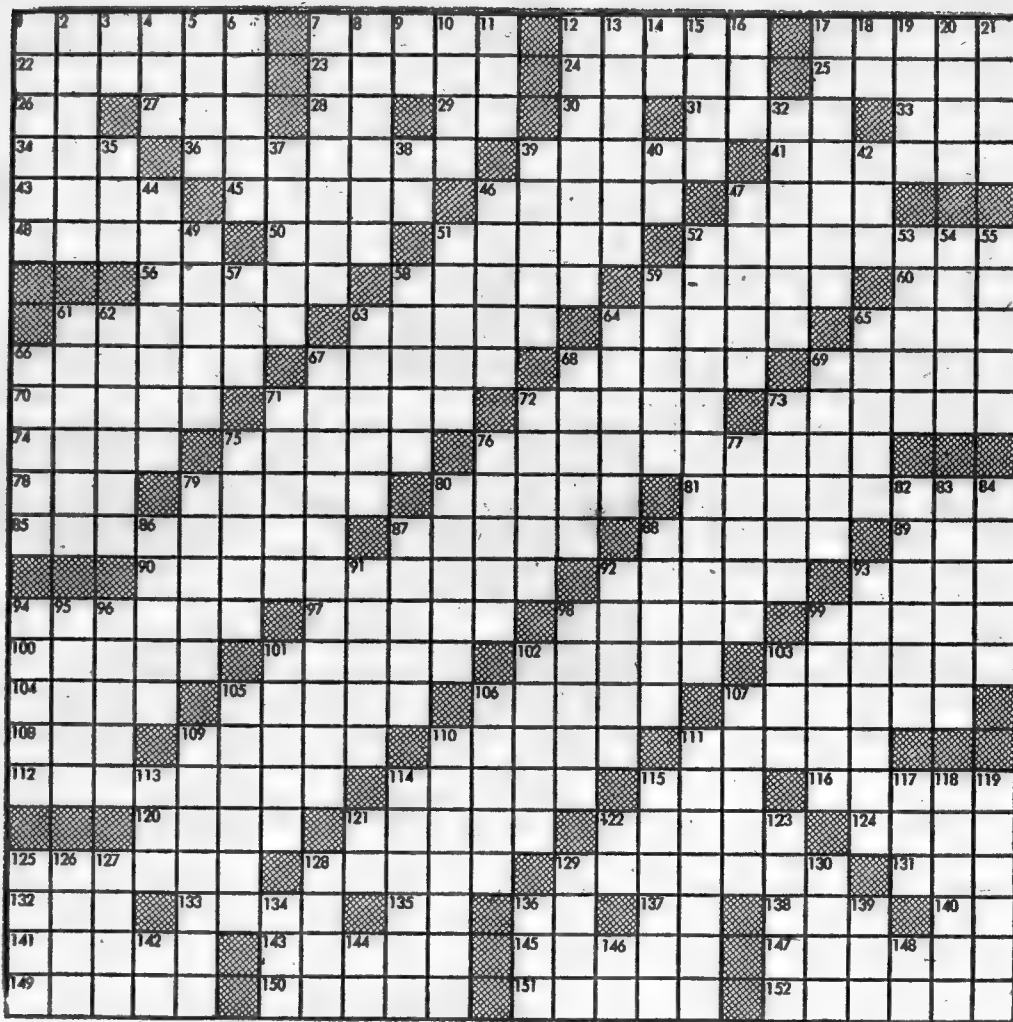
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HORIZONTAL

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|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Vital organs                             | 61 Gasped                   | 103 Number (pl.)                   |
| 7 Journeys                                 | 63 Old German coins         | 104 A unit (pl.)                   |
| 12 Secret agents                           | 64 Maturer                  | 105 The ----                       |
| 17 One who receives stolen goods           | 65 Quarrel                  | 106 State                          |
| 22 Last                                    | 66 Hashed                   | 107 Fondle                         |
| 23 Gun                                     | 67 Parts of ship            | 108 Perform                        |
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| 25 Utopian                                 | 69 Grudge                   | 110 French river                   |
| 26 By                                      | 70 Change                   | 111 Lowest point                   |
| 27 Sesame                                  | 71 Portions                 | 112 The Parts of ----, Eng. county |
| 28 Printer's measure                       | 72 Rude hut                 | 114 Percolates                     |
| 29 Faroe Islands' windstorm                | 73 Digging implements       | 115 Tattered cloth                 |
| 30 Japanese measure                        | 74 Related                  | 116 Slaves                         |
| 31 Nautical signal                         | 75 Stratagems               | 120 Turkish title                  |
| 33 Black bird                              | 76 Recompense               | 121 Kicks on fourth down           |
| 34 By way of                               | 78 Compass point            | 122 Festivals                      |
| 36 Gratified                               | 79 Part of Great Britain    | 124 To disturb                     |
| 39 Suggests                                | 80 Oral                     | 125 Thoroughfare                   |
| 41 Troops stationed on wings of Roman army | 81 Amulet                   | 128 Legal actions                  |
| 43 Great Lake                              | 85 Arranged in a series     | 129 Rejects                        |
| 45 Satisfies                               | 87 Spanish title            | 131 Animal's foot                  |
| 46 Simpleton                               | 88 Pertaining to river bank | 132 Genus of grasses               |
| 47 Let it stand                            | 89 Fourth call              | 133 Tidy                           |
| 48 Tend                                    | 90 Founded                  | 135 Chinese measure                |
| 51 Radical                                 | 92 Foot coverings           | 136 Combining form: dawn           |
| 51 Italian poet                            | 93 Rotate                   | 137 City in Chaldea                |
| 52 Talked glibly                           | 94 Pursuer                  | 138 Suitable                       |
| 56 To bury                                 | 97 Large box                | 140 Earth goddess                  |
| 58 Vehicles                                | 98 Parts of legs            | 141 Dialect                        |
| 59 Theater seats                           | 99 Volcano on Martinique    | 143 Rotating part                  |
| 60 Collection of sayings                   | 100 Puzzle                  | 145 Grecian peninsula              |
|  | 101 Tale                    | 147 Looking glass                  |
|  | 102 Achieves                | 149 Age group                      |
|  |                             | 150 Steeple                        |
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VERTICAL

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| 2 Whole                               | 53 Swift                       | 95 From this time                  |
| 3 Paid notice                         | 54 Growing out                 | 96 Aids                            |
| 4 Wheel track                         | 55 Fruit (pl.)                 | 98 Cruises                         |
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| 6 Transfers for money                 | 58 Throws                      | 101 More rational                  |
| 7 One who bears entertainment expense | 59 Ship                        | 102 Labors for breath              |
| 8 Light wash                          | 61 Halcyon                     | 103 Mournful                       |
| 9 Whether                             | 62 Deer's horn                 | 105 Philippine province            |
| 10 Trudge                             | 63 Female horses               | 106 Joins                          |
| 11 Bishop's jurisdiction              | 64 Competitor                  | 107 Confines                       |
| 12 Short races                        | 65 Reaches                     | 109 Blinds                         |
| 13 Son of a sovereign                 | 66 Officers on ship            | 110 Hazardous enterprise           |
| 14 Hawaiian hawk                      | 67 Denunciation                | 111 Unassumed                      |
| 15 Recedes                            | 68 Stupor                      | 113 Golf mound                     |
| 16 Observe                            | 69 Becomes tainted             | 114 Wooer                          |
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| 18 Man's name                         | 72 King of Judea               | 117 To tear                        |
| 19 Close                              | 73 ---Minor                    | 118 Pitcher for liquors            |
| 20 Walking stick                      | 74 Liquid                      | 119 Conduits                       |
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## Check that soil drift!

PRACTICAL and more effective methods of coping with soil drifting were recommended at a recent meeting in Lethbridge by officials of both the Alberta Department of Agriculture and the Lethbridge Research Station. The seriousness of the situation was stressed and all agreed that the farmers must be prepared to adopt emergency and long-term soil erosion control programs if heavy losses in top soil and crops are to be avoided.

The following recommendations were advocated by the group to alleviate the present situation and also to prevent a recurrence in the future.

1. Adopt tillage implements and methods that will provide for maximum trash-cover and protection of fallow and dry land.
2. Avoid excessive pulverization and maintain a reasonable degree of clod structure.
3. Use strips that will ensure protection for the soil type involved.
4. Utilize cover crops when suitable for the area.
5. Instead of annual cropping on soils difficult to control, consider seeding to grass or other permanent crops.

6. Use commercial fertilizer along with trash cover farming.

7. Help control drifting by planting shelter belts.

8. Substitute weed control chemicals for excessive tillage.

9. Prepare to take emergency action at the first sign of soil drifting.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the three basic factors in the control of wind erosion are clod structure, roughness of land and trash. The first two are best retained by the use of heavy duty type cultivators. Stubble plus the amount of straw from an average wheat crop will provide valuable trash under normal conditions. Because of the increasing number of irrigated crops and larger acreages more land is now exposed to drifting. It is, therefore, quite possible that "protective planting" may have to be adopted in the future. This method, used in the Columbia river basin in the United States, involves ridging between the planted rows and maintaining these ridges until there is a protective plant covering.

Soil drifting is a constant threat and the farmer must not only avoid losing his own top soil and crops but also see that damage is not done to the property of others. For further details and guidance regarding soil drifting and control programs see your local district agriculturist.



A BELATED nester of the robin tribe is chirping blue ruin beyond the large window whose outdoor view keeps distracting me from the blank paper on my desk. The robin is shouting "Cat! Cat!" as plainly as any bird whistles the Queen's English, so Wife Marjory has rushed out to chase away the neighbor's tabby. Puss was stalking the speckle-breasted young who are scattered around the lawn, each robinet looking complacently well fed on worms, caterpillars, and assorted buglets so generously stuffed into them by dotting parents.

At this mid-summer period, most young robins have long since become fully independent and adults can now take life easy. They've been busy. First there was the day and night flight northward from wintering grounds. Throughout the prairie provinces, male robins arrive at the end of March or early in April just as winter bids us a reluctant farewell with a final storm. Food isn't too plentiful at the in-between season, but the birds manage to scrounge enough snow-berries, wizened saskatoons, and other dried fruits to keep alive. When the weather moderates, males start warbling.

Their lovely songs are vocal notices to all robin-kind within hearing that the area close to each singer has been claimed for a nesting site. For a brief time, no one seems to have any objections. Then females arrive, usually two weeks later than the cocks. With their coming, songs reach an eager concert at early morning and males become aggressive. Fights are common, not only among the cocks but often between two hens who share a mutual liking for a certain male and his song-fenced territory. A week of give and take, routing from or regaining desirable property. Then the nests are built.

If you want a robin to nest on the same shelf or porch ledge every year, remove the old nest so that the spot is vacant and ready for a new structure. Put out a few handfuls of fine dry grass, a wad of horsehair, also strands of dark-colored wool as nesting materials. More important, provide the bird contractors with water. Each robin



Our chummy Canadian robin.

## Our robin friends

by Kerry Wood

castle must have a mud-walled cup inside the outer twiglets, and how can a bird make mud without water? Robins will fly a quarter mile to obtain suitable mud, but if you provide water or a panful of muddied earth set in a shady corner, you'll be amazed at the number of neighborhood robins that carry away beakfuls to plaster on their nests.

Construction can be speedy. Most nests are built in a single morning, though others may be started and left in a semi-finished state for several days. Once the nest is lined, the females lay eggs. Indeed, some of them have to discard an early egg or two on the ground — if their nests weren't built in time. Incubation starts when the clutch of three to five bluey-green eggs is complete. Pa keeps singing from his favorite perch, occasionally fights a battle with a trespassing neighbor, sometimes glances with approval at another female. He promptly learns that his own mate has noticed the intended philandering, for she leaves the nest to drive away the Jezabel.

On a sunny morning about ten days later, shells fracture to reveal naked little monstrosities equipped with gaping beaks. Mama brings worms and soft insects to the nest, using her beak to chop the food into fragments and placing morsels very gently down the gullets of the sightless young. During the initial stages, feeding takes place every half hour. Mama broods them between feedings, especially if a storm blows up. By evening, meals have been

stepped up to twenty or even fifteen-minute intervals.

Three days later, both Ma and Pa are frantically hunting for food most of the daylight hours. Fortunately, Dame Nature arranges matters so that an abundance of earthworms and other fare is available when most needed. Feedings are now spaced two to three minutes apart, especially busy at morning and evening. The young open their eyes and sprout a fuzzy coating.

Body parasites bother them as they grow large and start crowding the nest, the pests sometimes forcing them to leave the nest early. Once out of it, robins never return. At first, home is on the ground where domestic cats take an enormous toll of town and city birds every season. If young speckle-breasts can evade prowling cats and small boys for two worrisome days, usually they develop both wariness and flying skill and then have a good chance of survival. At this stage, Pa looks after the family. Ma slips quietly away from the group to build another nest and lay another clutch to brood a second time. When the eggs hatch, the original family has become self-supporting and Pa is ready to help with new chores.

By mid-summer, robin families are long gone from the nests. They live in solitary bliss at this time, though they occasionally gather in sociable numbers wherever and whenever food conditions warrant such unity. Males sometimes utter a phrase of their lovely spring-songs at dawn light, but

for the most part they are silent except for alarm chirps. As summer's heat increases, robins retreat to shady woodlands and stuff themselves on a mixed diet of insect fare and ripe berries. Sometimes a human wonders about their absence from lawns, asking:

"Have robins gone south already?"

But the hardy birds stay in Canada until late October or early November, so long as sundried berries are available to them. During the autumn the individuals unite in flocks, as first and second snowfalls come and melt away. When real winter is just around the corner, the birds desert the leaf-barren trees one night and go whistling southward. Humans have a long session with overcoats and frosted ears, then it is May again. Apple blossoms are in bloom, providing a scenic background for a brick-breasted robin and all's well with the world.

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"Joe loves to curl up with a copy of Farm and Ranch Review."



# The Lady OF THE HOUSE

Guest Contributor — EVELYN MORGAN

## Your House and Mine

### Outdoor meals...

THERE are a great many reasons why we have outdoor meals in summer. If there are any people who feel it is not worth the effort, I should personally like to urge you to try it.

There have been times when I felt I did not have the time, but when one gets old enough to look back, and to hear what one's grown children have to say about their early good times, we are glad we bothered.

One of the best reasons for picnics is an inexpensive way to provide the family with a holiday. Food doesn't cost any more, prepared outside, and it does taste better. Funds are frequently low when children are small and they will love an outing far more than a movie or a more costly entertainment.

After several tries I also found I could make a minimum of work for myself. Then I had time to explore the country side, and to fish, or rest, as I chose.

Here are a few ideas that helped to make our outings more enjoyable.

We made cushions of worn-out overalls stuffed with the remains of a worn out mattress. They required no care in handling, but were useful on the ground and for small fry to nap on.

Save tin containers with good lids to pack food in. Use plenty of foil wrap if possible for your foods.

Don't carry along things like glass bowls and breakable tea pots. Metal pie tins do better, and can double as cooking pans on stove.

Tea outdoors tastes just as good from a pail. Or, if you have tea bags, you can make the tea right in each mug.

Don't take perishable foods, such as green salads. You will be surprised how good a chow-

der or soup will taste if the day happens to turn cool.

A camp stove is nice, but it takes up room, and if you are careful, a fire on the ground in a hole, is much more of a treat for children.

Also if you decide to have kabobs, don't cart along the metal skewers used for back-yard barbecues. Let the children cut and sharpen long tree twigs.

Save the plastic food bags to help carry the foods to your eating place.

If you can, buy a large piece of plastic, lay it in your picnic box, put in the containers of food, and then when you reach the spot, just lift it all out.

Minus ants and sand, summer eating outside in fun for everyone.

And for a final word, if you have small children, and you are going to an unfamiliar spot, do dress them in some bright article of clothing, that will contrast with the surroundings. If one should become lost, he, or she will be much easier to see.

I learned this lesson by foolishly going to the woods with a child in a green jacket, and tan corduroys. My child had a good long sleep quite close to our camp site, while we hunted frantically, and could not see him, because his clothing matched the surroundings. I vowed to avoid those two colors in the future, and I am glad to say, that though they have fallen asleep other times they have never given me any worry that way because I could always see that little patch of red or yellow in the grass.

After that first scare we got a little turkey bell to tie on the smallest child's back so we could hear it, if they wandered.

Following is some of the equipment desirable on an outdoor excursion if the items are not beyond your budget. Going to no extra expense is something I like to stress because I have noticed that everybody has just as good a time and the food still tastes wonderful, whether everything is handy or not. This list, does help to cut down on the work though.

A set of cutlery, just for picnics. Paper plates, and tin pie plates. Some wooden bowls, or a set of plastic bowls. A pail of either plastic or metal. A few extra lids. Long-handled



### Here's An Idea...

Baked potatoes are standard fare for out-door meals it seems. Perhaps it is because they require so little preparation and care in baking, because they are easily packed, and because they stay hot so long after coming from the fire. Of course another good reason is that they taste so good anytime.

They are a very good choice if you are on a fishing party, since they can be baked without any watching while you are out after the fish to go with them.

Prepare them as follows:

Choose potatoes of nearly equal size, so they will all be baked at the same time. Scrub them well, and prick with a fork to let out steam. Brush with melted fat, and wrap in foil.

Place them deep in the hot coals of your fire. Medium, or six-ounce size potatoes take about fifty minutes.

To test them, put on an oven mitt, or cover your hand well with a towel. Remove a larger potato with tongs, and with your covered hand squeeze potato, foil and all. If they feel soft, take them out. Partly unwrap, cut a slice off the top of each, and lay on a square of butter.

Then turn back the foil and crimp the edge to form a little dish so the potato can be eaten as served.

Serve with any meat or fish, and fresh vegetable sticks, and fruit out of hand, for a minimum of dishwashing and cleaning up.

cooking utensils, a few iron rods, to make your own "pit". Some old gloves. A good pair of tongs. And a good supply of foil, as this can take the place of both the cooking utensil, and serving plate in many cases. Lastly, you need a large sturdy box, just to hold your outdoor cooking supplies in readiness. It need not be good equipment, but it saves a lot of work if it doesn't have to be taken from the kitchen each outing.

Good outdoor foods: Pickles, flavor salts, relishes, cheeses, dehydrated mixes, such as soup mix, catsup, meat sauces, soft drink powders, instant coffee, chocolate syrup, and milk powders. These all keep and may be put in the box at any time.

Some make-your-own meal suggestions:

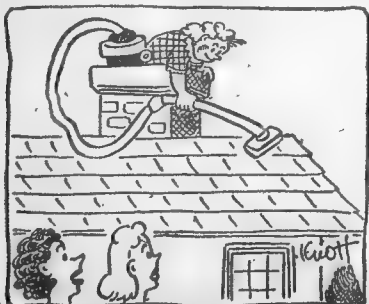
#### Chicken Barbeque

- Young chicken
- Celery
- Carrots
- Mushrooms
- Sliced potatoes or noodles
- Soy sauce
- Pepper and salt

Cut the chicken in pieces no larger than the centre portion of the wing. Allow three pieces to each person. Dip in flour, and brown in hot fat, but do not cook. Refrigerate until needed.

Place three pieces chicken on a square of foil, add cut up celery, diced carrots and a few small mushrooms. Top with slices of potatoes, or cooked noodles. Add a dash of soy sauce, and salt and pepper. Fold the foil and seal. Cook over hot coals about forty minutes. Serve with more buttered mushrooms, rolls and pickles.

Suggested dessert: Put some powdered milk, 1½ cups per quart, in a quart sealer. Fill with good cold water just before you serve the meal, and



"I AGREE - MABEL IS THE MOST THOROUGH HOUSE CLEANER IN OUR BLOCK."



"You're a pretty good fisherman for a woman, Marie."



then add two caramel powders. Shake well and pour into mugs before it sets.

### Kabobs

These are newer kinds and combinations of outdoor foods, and very interesting because each person usually selects his own. Perhaps they come from the old pastime of roasting wieners on a long willow stick and following it with a roasted marshmallow.

There is just one thing to remember when fixing your kabob. Remember that your food must be the kind that is still solid when it's cooked or it will fall off the skewer. Therefore your selection is more limited.

### Ham and Pineapple Kabobs

Cubes of tenderized ham  
Pineapple chunks, tinned preferred  
Dill pickles  
Brown sugar  
Prepared mustard  
Pepper

Either a skewer or a slender stick is first needed. Place on it, a one-inch cube of ham, then a chunk of pineapple and a piece of dill pickle. Mix two tablespoons brown sugar in one-half cup prepared mustard, and brush this mixture over the kabob. Hold it over the fire until heated and a crisp crust bubbling on it. Serve with baked beans.

### Steak Kabobs

1-inch cubes of steak  
Whole small onions  
Peppers  
Whole beet pickles  
Tomato Sauce

Cook the steak, browning it first and then steam for one hour in a covered pan. Cool, and drain from its cooking juice. Put the juice in a bottle and add the tomato sauce about an equal amount.

Then put a cube of steak, a small onion, a third of a pepper, and a whole beet pickle. Dip in tomato sauce and hold over the fire to heat through. If you are using a broiler, baste with the sauce, two or three times.

### Steak Dinner

3 lbs. steak, a small round  
2 small new potatoes  
1/2 Spanish onion  
1 medium mushroom  
Meat tenderizer  
Shortening  
Celery salt  
Pepper  
Catsup  
Square of foil

Brush the foil with fat, where the steak will lie. Lay on the steak and sprinkle with tenderizer. Then cut the onion in thin rounds and put on top of the meat. Put on the potatoes and mushroom. Sprinkle with celery salt, and pepper, and top with a little shortening. Hold the foil edges together, and fold over twice to seal well. Carry the packages, if you wish to the picnic grounds this way.

To cook, lay them on the hot coals, and turn every fifteen minutes for one hour. Serve right in the foil. Suggested complement, fresh tomatoes, peppers, and cole slaw. The above amounts provide a good helping for one. If you prefer to make one larger dish for the whole family, this is possible if the package is kept rather flat, so it will cook through in not too long a time.

### HANDY HINTS

Take the rain spots off suede shoes and jackets with sand paper. Use a fine grain and rub gently.

Protect the windowsills from plant stains by folding a length of aluminum foil across the sill and mitre the corners. Clip with paper clips on all four corners.

For a good, large laundry bag use heavy denim. Put a heavy wire circle in the top and hang it open all the time. Zipper the bottom, and let the clothes out by unzipping it rather than lifting the bag down. Sew on outside pockets to hold hankies and other items that require special care in washing.

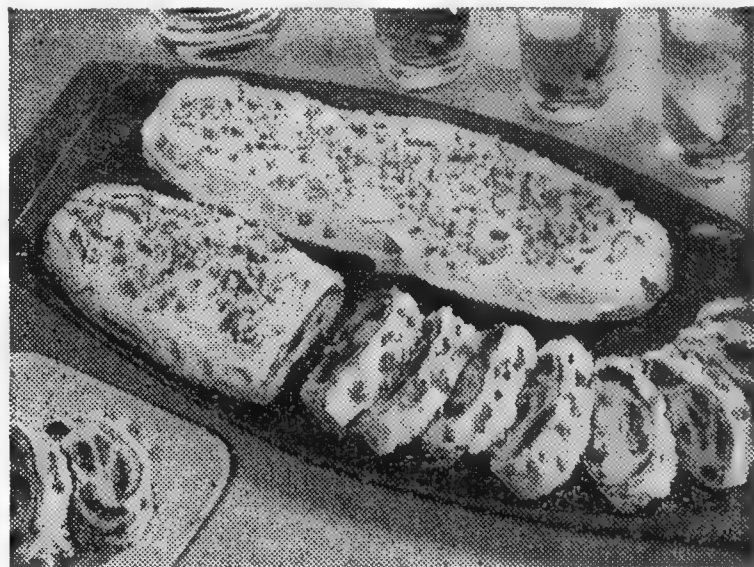
## Back Bacon and Tomato Sandwiches



Canada Department of Agriculture

Back bacon is just the right size and shape for rye bread sandwiches like these. With tomato slices and lettuce added, each sandwich becomes practically a meal in itself.

## Frosted Pecan Fruit Coffee Cake



Here's a recipe for the homemaker who likes to keep cooking and baking at a minimum during the warm summer months. One of the secrets of this recipe is the quantity it gives . . . it yields four delectable coffee cakes, each of which may be sliced into a dozen pieces. These four, heavily fruited coffee cakes have excellent keeping qualities when stored in an air-tight container . . . and if you're lucky enough to own a freezer, they take well to freezing too. The other advantage is in the preparation time . . . the dough is mixed one day and stored in the refrigerator overnight ready for the final treatment and baking the following day. It's one way summer baking and may be divided among two days so that there's still time to relax over a long cool drink on a sultry day. The rich, Danish pastry type of dough bakes into flaky, tender cakes. The nut-sprinkled Butter Cream Frosting provides the crowning glory.

### FROSTED PECAN FRUIT COFFEE CAKES

Yield — 4 coffee cakes.

1 cup milk	3 eggs, separated
1/2 cup lukewarm water	1 cup sultana-type seedless raisins
1 teaspoon granulated sugar	1 cup coarsely-chopped pecans
1 envelope active dry yeast	1 cup coarsely-chopped pitted dates
3 3/4 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour	1 cup lightly-packed brown sugar
3 tablespoons granulated sugar	1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
1 teaspoon salt	1 cup strawberry jam
1 cup chilled shortening	

Scald milk; cool to lukewarm. Meantime, measure lukewarm water into a medium-sized bowl; stir in the 1 teaspoon granulated sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 minutes, then stir well.

Meantime, sift the all-purpose flour, the 3 tablespoons granulated sugar and salt together into a large bowl. Cut shortening in finely. Beat egg yolks well; stir in lukewarm milk and yeast mixture. Make a well in dry ingredients, add liquids and mix thoroughly, adding a little more flour, if necessary, to make a soft dough. Grease top-cover bowl closely and refrigerate overnight.

Next day, punch down dough, turn out on lightly floured board or canvas and knead until smooth. Divide dough into 4 equal portions; shape each portion into a smooth ball. Combine raisins, pecans, dates, brown sugar, cinnamon and strawberry jam. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Roll out one ball of dough into a thin rectangle 8 x 14 inches; spread with a quarter of the beaten egg whites and a quarter of the fruit mixture. Beginning at a 14-inch edge, roll up jelly-roll fashion. Pinch seam to seal and turn ends under. Repeat with remaining balls of dough and filling. Arrange the rolls, seam sides down; well apart on greased cookie sheets. Let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk — about 3/4 hour. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) until tops are firm when tapped — 30 to 35 minutes. Cool slightly on cake racks, then frost with the following Butter Cream Frosting and sprinkle with chopped pecans. Serve sliced, warm or cold.

### BUTTER CREAM FROSTING

2 tablespoons butter or margarine	2 tablespoons (about) milk, cream
1 1/2 cups once-sifted icing sugar	or undiluted evaporated milk
	1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter until soft; gradually blend in icing sugar alternately with sufficient milk (about 2 tablespoons), cream or undiluted evaporated milk to make an icing of spreading consistency; stir in vanilla.



# Goldfish in the home . . .

*An ideal project to keep young shut-ins busy and happy*

**I**S yours one of the thousands of homes in which the graceful, golden fish swim happily about in aquarium or fish-bowl? Whether you are or not, did you know how we in Canada happen to have these fish?

Way back in 1856, P. T. Barnum, of circus fame, was sent to Europe to look into the goldfish industry and bring some specimens back with him. It is from these first specimens that the North American goldfish industry came into being and today the sales of American-bred ones run way into the millions. There are many varieties with the most popular ones being the Comets, Fantails, Shubunkins and Black Moors.

The popularity of these interesting fish is easy to understand. They are beautiful, add cheer to any room in which they are placed by presenting a never-ending whirlwind of color. They require very little care and attention, and if given that are healthy and sturdy for years. They can be bought in dime stores, pet shops, or hobby shops, and at all prices from ten cents to a dollar and more . . . the price dependent upon the variety. However, the more expensive fish, such as the Fantail, brings no more pleasure to its owners than a little dime one can.

As to the place they are kept, again as little or as much as you want to spend can be invested. There are very attractive, clear glass bowls for from forty-nine cents, to steel-bound aquariums

for two or more dollars. Yet the fish are no happier in one than the other so budgets need not spoil the pleasure that one may get from watching and caring for goldfish.

They should be fed once a day, just a small amount at a time, and the food may be the natural fish food, sold everywhere where fish are at a very low price, or the wafer type food, found at the same places. At the hatcheries the people in charge seem to think the wafers are better, but in our home we have used the natural type with excellent results. As in human diet, it is nice to vary the two types with the fish. Remove any food not eaten.

No matter what kind of bowl you have for your fish, a few clean pebbles in the bottom, and a growing seaweed, makes an ideal "home". Slope the pebbles up slightly on the sides so refuse will settle in the depression in the center. Growing plants generate oxygen and should be washed well, then rooted in the gravel, at the side. If your water supply is heavily chlorinated, there is a very inexpensive tablet that overcomes too much chlorine. Keep water at a fairly warm temperature and when you add fresh water make sure it isn't cold. Once a week carefully remove the fish to a small bowl, wash the fish-bowl and gravel and fill with fresh, luke-warm water, then replace fish.

Let the children take some responsibility of the fish, if they



are interested, and most children are, particularly when they have to stay in bed. Then, watching the shiny golden fish streak through the water will often help immeasurably to

keep them contented. Older people enjoy them, too, and a bowl with a couple of fish makes a nice gift for a child to give a grandparent, or a shut-in.

## — TIMELY TIPS —

For quick peeling of oranges for salads place fruit in saucepan of boiling water and let stand for a couple of minutes. They will peel easily leaving a skin-free surface.

A dash of nutmeg brings out the flavor of rhubarb. Try it next time you make a rhubarb pie, or stew the fruit.

Shredded cheese and apple jelly in equal parts make a delicious sandwich spread, especially if pan dried.

For your next batch of cup cakes try using fruit juice as the liquid content.

Try cooking vegetables in bouillon or consommé instead of water and taste the difference.

A squeeze of lemon in water in which rice is boiling will whiten the rice and separate the grains.

To prevent milk from sticking to the saucepan when heating, rinse the saucepan in cold water before heating the milk.

Scrambled eggs take on a new color when you stir in a tablespoon of orange juice per egg before putting in the pan.

For a refreshing drink use cold tea instead of water with frozen juice for lemonade or grape juice.

To keep yolks of eggs for a day, slide them into a bowl without breaking and cover them with cold water.

Make softened cookies crisp again by putting them in a slow oven for about 5 minutes.

A touch of garlic salt adds delicious flavor to canned pea soup.

When making pie keep the under-shell from becoming soggy by cooling filling before pouring into the shell.

To keep lettuce from turning brown always cut out the core of head lettuce and wash head in cold water. Drain thoroughly and let stand for an hour or so.

Soak new potatoes in salted cold water, and their coats will loosen and scrape off easily.

After cooking fish, heat a little vinegar in a saucepan to clean the air of an unpleasant seafood odor.

When the lid of a jar is stuck wind an elastic band around the lid. This will give you traction for better turning.

Sprinkle flour lightly over a cake before icing. This will prevent the icing from running.

Add a pinch of soda to the water in which green vegetables are cooking to make them more tender.

When boiling fish, one tablespoon of vinegar or lemon juice added to the water will leave your fish firmer and much whiter after cooking.

For a delightful quick sundae spoon honey over vanilla ice cream.

To save vitamins cook vegetables at a high temperature for a shorter period.

To garnish lettuce leaves colorfully, place paprika on waxed paper and dip edges of leaves into it.

To prevent boiled frosting from hardening, add a pinch of cream of tartar.

Iced tea or coffee won't be weakened if you make the ice cubes from tea or coffee.



# ... Pellets ...

IN a single year, according to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, the losses caused by rats, insects and fungi to stored grain and rice alone, totals some 33 million tons . . . or enough to keep 150 million people alive for a whole year.

SCIENTISTS have found out that if a dairy cow is supplied with only soft water to drink, it will give 14% more milk than it would if the water was hard.

FOR many years the Canadian Government has maintained a small area of rented land in Southern California to speed the production of new cereal varieties. Thus seed produced in Canada can be grown in California in winter, with the result that two selections can be made in a single year.

A SINGLE plant of wild mustard, a stinkweed, pigweed, foxtail or campion produces about 10,000 to 20,000 seeds; shepherd's purse, about 50,000 and tumbling mustard as many as 1,500,000 weed seeds.

IT takes roughly 3,000 gallons of water to grow a pound of cotton, about 40 gallons of water to grow the feed to produce one egg, 1,800 gallons of water to grow the grain to make a pound of beef. Because water is so cheap — a nickle or a

dime a ton — we forget how vital it is to us.

THE wettest spot on earth is on the island of Kauai, one of the Hawaiian group. Around Mount Waialeale, 5,000 feet high, the average rainfall is one-and-a-half inches daily.

IN 1956 the United States reached the point of shipping more cattle by plane than by boat.

ACCORDING to the U.S. Forest Service, the average American uses about 80 cubic feet of wood each year, and lumber is used in greater amounts than any other industrial timber product. Each American uses twice as much lumber as a Russian, four times as much as an Englishman and six times as much as a Frenchman. The U.S. use of pulp and paper also exceeds that of any other country.

A FAMOUS big game hunter was once asked to name the most dangerous animal on the North American continent. His answer — a Jersey bull.

ONLY about two per cent of the content of most plants is extracted from the soil. Nearly 98% of the substance is formed by the power of the sun from atmosphere and the moisture. Man, therefore, needs only to maintain the soil fertility to provide himself with unlimited materials from the plant kingdom.

NINETY per cent of Denmark's farm exports, vital to the life of that nation, are produced by co-op members.

UNIVERSITY extension poultrymen at Purdue estimate that a hen must drink almost a pint of water to produce a single egg.

THE carrying capacity of the grass of Southeastern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan averages about 4.7 acres per cow per month, with a high of 8 acres and a low of 3.6 acres. This amounts to 170 to 332 pounds of forage per acre, which will yield 10-13 pounds of beef. The figures were produced from studies over a 13-year period.

THE use of weather stripping on doors and windows can save as much as 75 pounds of coal (or its equivalent in natural gas) on a stormy day — according to the Alberta Department of Agriculture. More cold air comes in through door outlets than through windows.

THE world's largest grain elevator holds 18 million bushels of wheat and is located at Enid, Oklahoma. It is owned by the Union Equity Co-operative Exchange which is made up of a number of local grain co-operatives in Oklahoma. At least, up to now, we haven't heard of a larger one.

THE National Research Council has found that if a hog is tired before it is slaughtered, its bacon won't keep as well as if had it been rested.

ABOUT 85% of the dairy cattle in New Zealand are Jerseys.

BEFORE it was partitioned, India contained about 208 million-head of cattle — nearly one-third of the world's cattle numbers — and yet it was short of both milk and oxen. Feed scarcity was the chief cause of

shortage. 80% of the rural population in that country depend upon oxen or buffalo for draft power.

DALAPON and TCA are still proving the most satisfactory couch grass control chemicals in continuing experiments at the University of Alberta.

COWS produce milk just as well in the dark as they do in the light. The Colorado State University Experimental Station tested cows in a loafing shed by leaving overhead lights on all night. The light had no effect on milk production. It just got the cows up earlier in the morning.

THE beaver in prehistoric times sometimes attained a weight of 500 pounds.

THE sorghums are tall-growing grasses adapted to parts of Mexico and the drought areas of the Great Plains region of the United States. They closely resemble corn in growth characteristics and are used as livestock feed and for the manufacture of rum.

THE total world catch of fish continues to increase and is now approaching 30 million metric tons a year.

TO make his five small printing presses, Melchior, printer of Augsburg, Germany, in the 1470's, bought five old large wine presses and rebuilt them.

A CROSS-BRED heifer on a Welsh farm, one of the first to receive a hormone injection to induce the birth of twin calves, is now known to be carrying embryo twins. She is Gwen, 2½ years old, and owned by Mr. David Lewis, of Llandegley, Radnorshire.

THERE'S something to be said for ducks' eggs. If nothing else, they keep longer without special care. According to the top egg men of the University of Nebraska, the quality of chicken eggs goes down at least eight times faster than that of duck eggs under the same conditions.

DIRECTORS of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association have voted unanimously to again conduct the weighing of bull sale entries at the 196 spring bull sale.

THE U.S. agriculture department says farmers realized net income this year probably will be down about \$1,000,000,000, or nearly eight per cent from 1958.

THE United States taxpayer sees his money going to farm subsidies in unusual places. Under the 1957 soil-bank regulations, the Ford Motor Company received \$13,349.00 for its use of 310 acres of corn and wheat land.

THE caragana shrub came originally from Siberia.

MORE than 2,400 orders for forage crop seed were received by the Plant Industry Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, under the 1959 Forage Crop seed distribution program R. E. McKenzie, branch director, announced today.

APPLES, peaches and pears may ripen in the fall, but trees grow highest in the spring.

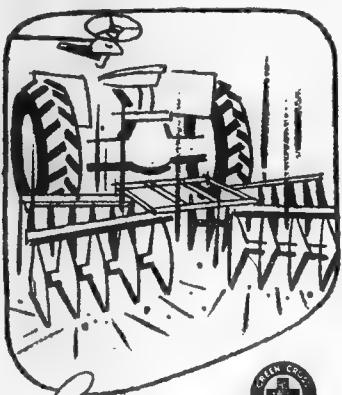
Most of Canada's pine and spruce trees make over half their year's height growth during the months of May. Even the slower-growing hardwoods add most to their height during May and June.

SCREECH owls do not screech. They have a soft quavering call. Nor are owls blind in daytime. They just prefer to hunt at dusk or early dawn when their enormous eyes give them an advantage in the dim light.

THE farm scene has undergone a revolution in the past few years and rapid change is continuing. Agriculture has made more progress on this continent in the last 75 years than the previous 75-centuries of the world.

IT is now possible to produce an acre of wheat with about 1.82 man hours of labor. Back in the days before mechanization, 57.7 man hours were needed.

OVER 80% of the fatal U.S. farm accidents (not counting those in the home or off the farm) in the last five-year period were caused by machinery, drownings, firearms, falls, animals and insects, and burns — in that order, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.



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# Farm and Ranch Photo Corner



## Take your camera to the circus

**M**ANY western farm families will be taking in fairs, carnivals, circuses or rodeos this summer and, through pictures, the pleasure of these events can be kept alive for years.

A simple camera with flash equipment or fast films for available light photography with adjustable cameras can capture all the mood and action of fairs and circuses.

What does the amateur need to know in order to bring back appealing pictures from his family's visit to a fair or circus?

First, say photographic authorities, he must realize the importance of planning pictures and sequences before he shoots them.

Some of the photographic opportunities at these events require fast shutter snapping in order to catch a scene that can't be repeated. Other pictures, however, require planning and

posing. This is particularly true of pictures that show members of the family as they look over the attractions of the side-shows or animal cages or pause at refreshment stands. While a photograph of a performing clown may be a fine one, it can be made more personal if the clown is contributing to the laughter of one of the photographer's children, who is visible in the picture.

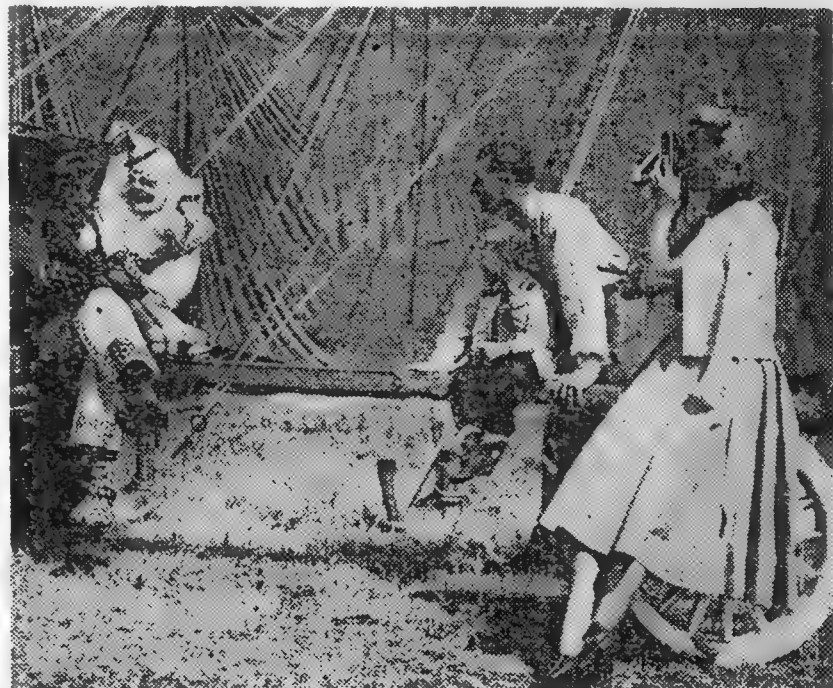
In posing your subjects, try to avoid a straight line-up of people looking at the camera. Select a point of interest in the

foreground, at the side or in the background and center the subjects' interest upon it.

Added interest can be lent a sequence of pictures if the photographer varies the angle and distance from which he

tractions and the reactions they provoke among people in the audience.

For the photographer who uses an adjustable camera — one with a variable lens opening and shutter speed — fast



Pictures can be made a whole lot more personal if the whole family can get in on the act as in the above shot.

takes them. A close-up can be followed by a picture taken from a point farther away. Holding the camera high then low brings more intriguing results than if the photographs are all taken at eye level.

Much activity of fairs and circuses takes place outdoors, and even the simplest camera will find enough light to take good pictures. But today, new developments in films and flash permit the photographer to keep right on taking pictures inside the circus tent or carnival arena.

Most cameras can be easily equipped with a flash attachment, and bulbs pack enough light to make sharp pictures, particularly close-ups of the at-

new photographic films allow pictures to be made indoors even under relatively poor light conditions. Directions packed with the film and an exposure meter, if that is part of the picture-taker's equipment, serve as guides to the exposures that produce best results.

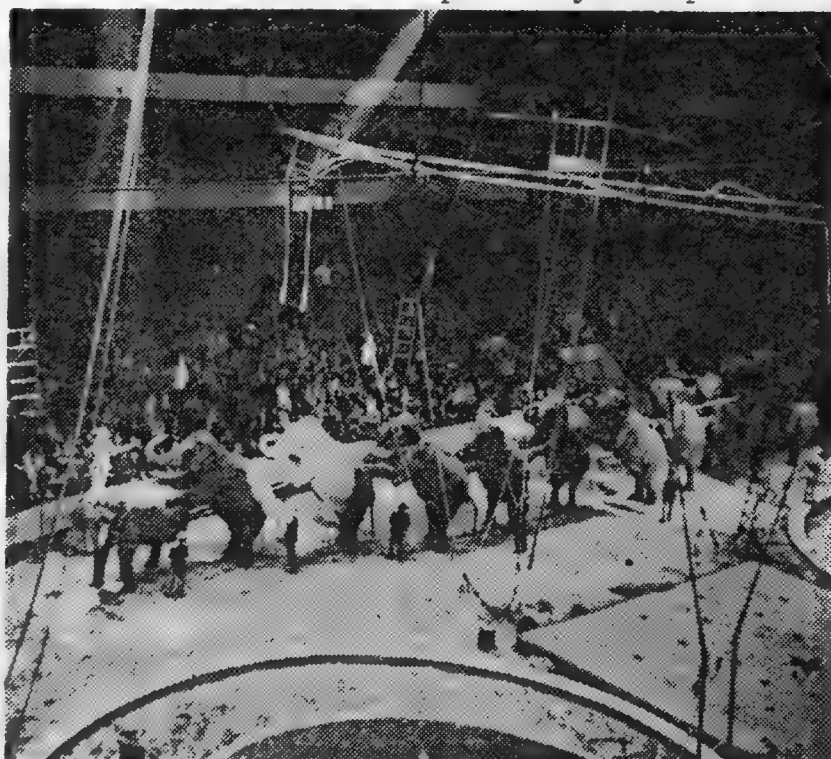
One final note from the experienced picture-taker: Keep taking pictures even after the show is over. To effectively tell the story of his family's experience at the circus or fair, the photographer should have a record of the complete day — from the time he set forth to the fair until his arrival back home.

### Canada's meat sources

**W**HILE the bulk of Canada's commercial livestock is produced specially for meat, approximately one-third of the total meat supply in this country is derived from animals primarily for other purposes. Veal calves, for example, are mainly a joint product with milk from dairy herds. In the same way, dairy cows, beef cows, sows and ewes, when no longer useful as producers, become an added source of meat.

### Persistent pest

**W**ILD oats seeds can reach astronomical numbers where they are not wanted. At the Lethbridge Experimental Farm a count was made on wild oat seeds in a field that had been continuously cropped to wheat for 46 years. The weed seed count was 2,772 seeds per square yard of surface soil. The soil was sampled to a depth of three and one-half inches.



Here's the circus as seen by the lens of an amateur's adjustable camera. New fast films help capture scenes like this with just the light available in tent or arena.



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## Vanishing eagle

Dear Sir:—

In your June article, "Vanishing Eagle," Kerry Wood is a little too easy on this bird. There should be some premium to any person killing an eagle, not as he puts it . . . protection.

I was an eye-witness when an eagle wanted to kill my saddle horse (900 lbs.) on the river bank. If this river bank had been like the one pictured, all rocky at the top edge, she would have had the horse's back broken.

If the edge was all stone I can tell you for sure that two eagles could kill big game. If a grizzly bear in the Rockies is on the right spot, they will force him backwards over the edge until he tumbles down. They blind the animals and back him up until he tumbles down.

The only mistake the eagles make is that they don't know the difference between a clay bank and rocks in the mountains.

It is no use for me to tell you in detail; you don't believe a common farmer. It has to come from university studies.

Yours truly,  
Andrew Baur,  
Melfort, Sask.

## Horse talk ?

Dear Sir:—

If Mr. T. Primrose is really a farmer, as he pretends to be, I wonder how he can write such nonsense and soil his own nest.

Yours truly,  
C. Tugnum,  
Smithers, B.C.

Dear Sir:—

Being a subscriber to Canadian Cattleman and a lover of good horses, it is only natural that I read the column "Horse Talk," by Tommy Primrose, and generally speaking, it contains quite a lot of horse sense, which leads me to wonder if Tommy had been indulging a bit and got to the wrong end of the horse when he wrote the farm column for the Calgary Herald as quoted by the editorial of the Farm and Ranch Review (March issue), for it does not contain any horse sense.

I would suggest that Tommy read a quotation in the April 24th issue of the Wheat Pool Budget taken from the People's Journal (Aberdeen, Scotland) farm viewpoint, by John Philip, and he might get a little food for sound thought.

Yours truly,  
James Hughson,  
DeBolt, Alta.

Dear Sir:—

I must say that I have never met the type of farmer Mr. Primrose describes as suffering from a pernicious case of self-pity and I know many, many farmers. I take it he was not in favour of the farmers' march to Ottawa. Well, let me tell you this! That the farmers



were not after a gift horse. They were in reality trying to get back some of their own. They were not begging for something they did not earn. Ever since the beginning of agriculture in the West, with the exception of a very few years indeed, the farmers have been producing food stuffs either below their cost of production or so close to it that the margin does not permit them a decent standard of living. Who gets the farmer's profit? Not too hard to figure out with the farmer receiving from 16 to 21 cents a pound for his pork, and bacon retailing at 90 cents per pound. With farmers selling their eggs for 16 or 18 cents and housewives buying them back at 55 cents. The people in between the farmer and consumer get the hog's share of the market. This includes the railways and steamship lines — who, unlike the crazy farmers, must and do get paid for transportation . . .

Yours truly,  
Louise M. Church,  
Erwood, Sask.

## Socialism

Dear Sir:—

Re your editorial of March, "Horse Talk or Horse Sense", I suggest you read a book by J. R. Bellerby, "Agriculture and Industry Relative Income", McMillan, N.Y. . . . .

Yours truly,  
Newton L. Reid,  
Auburnton, Sask.

Dear Sir:—

Tommy Primrose's opinions are partly right. The farmer should stand on his own feet and not yell for "hand-out". They are only temporary help. Fair markets and parity prices at home, and foreign trade with the same tariffs and controls as our factories enjoy is what the farmer needs.

Look what the old Liberal government did to our U.S.A. cattle and hog market in the early forties: — "embargoes". If England needed our produce cheap why didn't it come from the taxpayer and not just from the farmer? Look at the bluff the Liberals threw up in 1951 to stop the States from buying our cattle and so get the price down, and on taxpayer's money . . . . .

Let the government keep its hand-outs and give us the same breaks as the factories get, and not import what we produce such as butter from New Zealand and mutton from Australia. With no embargoes against the highest bidder as we have had in the past.

Then we could stand on our own feet and be far better off than all the subsidies and hand-outs any government could pay.

Yours truly,  
"Bill".

Dear Sir:—

Your editorials please me very much. Thank goodness you have the courage and intelligence to speak out against Socialism in all its ugly forms . . . . . Keep up the good editorials.

Yours truly,  
James L. O'Dell,  
Barrhead, Alta.

Dear Sir:—

I would like to say, Mr. Editor, keep up your good work, and to correspondents who write articles like "Death Knell", I could say it would take a small space in your paper to give credit to all the CCF have done to benefit the people. Without doubt he means what the C.C.F. have done in Saskatchewan: — 44,000 farmers have left since they went into power.

High taxes, no roads, young farmers have to go to another province to get a start, low wages for labour, lowest social security for the elderly, forced car insurance not worth the paper it is written on. Promised the people they would take over the natural resources of the Province the same as they did in Alberta and B.C. if elected to power. What do we find? Most businesses taken over have failed, oil wells belong to American capitalists, same with phosphate. The finance minister just made a trip to New York for \$25 million for power, \$5 million for telephone, so who owns what in Saskatchewan after 15 years of C.C.F. These people make me boil with their planned economy.

Yours truly,  
W. Wraight,  
North Surrey, B.C.

## Bonus to industry ?

Dear Sir:—

If the government of Canada were to give all farmers a 40 to 50 per cent bonus on everything they sold, there would be a noise. Yet this is exactly what they are doing for well-to-do manufacturers and their highly-paid work people, by means of their tariff on imported goods.

When I have to pay \$6.00 for a shirt made in Canada, and, but for the duty, I could buy as good or better shirt made in England or Japan for \$4.00 or less. This is nothing less than

a 50 per cent bonus for those people in Canada who make the shirt.

Farmers would be much better off if we had free or Empire free trade.

Yours truly,  
W. R. Eastwood,  
Menaik, Alta.

## Land tax

Dear Sir:—

The timely comments made by Mr. Henry Kelly in the farm papers recently on the unjust tax on land were read with interest by many of us land owners. He sure put the nail on the head besides voicing our opinion on the matter.

Something should be done to abolish the high land tax instead of increasing it higher every year. It's an unjust deal to the landowner everywhere. We work our heads off trying to get a decent place to live in and improve our farms and what do we get (?) a raise in taxes every year . . . . .

Yours truly,  
M. R. T.,  
Fort Macleod, Alta.

Dear Sir:—

If (vertical) integration is to come, the public should be compensated for it. There is one way of doing this. Any farmer from a few acres up and including the 1st 1/4 section the farmer owns and lives on, should be tax free.

The rest of the people no matter where they live, country or town or city: the home they own and live in should be tax free, up to an assessed value of say, \$30,000.00.

This way no thief of a government could take your home away. If people would get together they will get this.

Like to have comments on this.

Yours truly,  
Joe Lauber,  
Box 94, Breton, Alta.

## Bush farming

Dear Sir:—

Have been a satisfied reader of your valuable paper and always look forward for the next issue, as it contains so many different subjects on farming . . . . . and say, the Editorial Page really tops it all. It's really spicy and, believe me, I love to read it.

Have been looking forward to getting some valuable information or write-ups from some experienced farmers in bush-farming districts, who have made their own brush-cutter and some other methods of breaking up brushland for cultivation . . . . . how much it costs, also a blueprint of their brush-cutter and what size tractor. Thank you.

Yours truly,  
Gunnar Lovlie,  
Bluffton, Alta.



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## Brown elm scale

ELM tree owners on the prairies should keep an eye open for the Brown Elm Scale, warns L. O. T. Peterson, of the Indian Head, Sask., Forest Nursery Station.

If scales do show up in abundance, Mr. Peterson says the insecticides malathion or diazanon are effective controls. In tests at Indian Head last year, an early August application of either of these chemicals gave the highest kills. Both insecticides were equal in effectiveness.

These pests are most easily recognized as hard, dark brown, hemispherical scales about one-eighth inch in diameter. They stick to twigs and smaller branches.

Severely infested trees become covered with a wet, sticky secretion in June which darkens the bark. Later in the summer many twigs and smaller branches wilt and die.

The Brown Elm Scale prefers elms to other broadleaf species of shelter belt and shade trees on the prairies. Noticeable injury, however, has occurred only in recent years.



## Color blind beet men

HERE'S a tip that could be of value for those in the sugar beet business. In dealing with virus yellows, make sure that neither you nor your foreman are color blind. Color blindness is commoner than most people realize, and it is impossible for color blind persons to see green aphids, which cause all the trouble, against a background of green leaves. And when green aphids has been replaced by black, it is too late to check the virus.

## Rejuvenation of alfalfa

E. J. HAWN, Plant Pathologist, Lethbridge Exp. Farm

THE practice of rejuvenating alfalfa by surface tillage with such implements as the spring-tooth cultivator and the disk harrow has been carried on in some areas for many years. The object of such a procedure is to cut the alfalfa crowns and in theory cause each to act as a separate crown, producing its own buds and shoots and, hence, increasing forage productivity.

The initial effects of this treatment are usually gratifying. There is the desired splitting of crowns. Shoots arise from a wider area as a result, giving the appearance of a denser stand of alfalfa, one that will produce more hay per acre and control weeds.

Bacterial wilt has long been recognized as the most destructive disease of alfalfa in Western Canada, particularly in irrigated stands. Here the environment is not favourable for the spread of the bacterium and for development of the disease it causes. The bacteria are able to enter plants only through natural openings or through wounds. When a plant is "rejuvenated" it is in actual fact being set up for early infection by the wilt bacterium, which will enter through the wounds created by the implement. Healthy plants are infected by bacteria picked up from diseased plants by the tillage machine, causing an early decline in yield of forage more drastic than would have occurred had the field been left untouched.

The alfalfa varieties that are

recommended for use in Western Canada have varying degrees of resistance to bacterial wilt ranging from the susceptible variety Grimm to the resistant variety Vernal. However, none of the varieties possesses immunity and the process of rejuvenation is certain to increase the amount of wilt and shorten the useful life of the alfalfa stand.

Wounds caused by "rejuvenation" also provide soil fungi with easy means of access. Many of these fungi would not normally cause damage to alfalfa, but when the crown is split open, there is no barrier to their entry into the heart of the root, where they cause rotting and decrease in vitality and productivity of the plants affected.

Rather than resort to this "rejuvenation" process it is far better to follow a system of crop rotation that will allow sufficient time between plantings of alfalfa for disease-producing organisms to die.

## Protein and laying hens

IN recent years the use of fats and of high energy grains, such as wheat and corn, has resulted in rations of much higher energy content. Since research evidence has shown that increased levels of protein are required in high energy broiler feeds to promote optimum growth in chicks, it was felt that high energy laying rations may also require additional protein supplementation.

In a series of tests with laying hens at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, there was no evidence to support the theory that high energy laying rations require protein in excess of the recommended level of 15 per cent. Actually, 14 per cent protein proved adequate and 13 per cent of good quality protein may be sufficient.

These studies also showed that the protein level fed during the rearing period of 8-21 weeks of age, could be as low as 13 per cent without affecting subsequent laying house performance.

It is likely that future laying rations will contain less protein with a consequent saving in feed costs.

## Solution To Crossword Puzzle

HEARTS	TRIPS	SPIES	FENCE
ENDURE	RIFLE	PROBE	IDEAL
AT TIL	EN OE	RI BELL	ANI
VIA PLEASED	HINTS	ALARES	
ERIE SATES	DUNCE	STET	
SERVE RED	DANTE	PATTERED	
INTER	CARTS	LOGES	ANA
PANTED	MARKS	RIPER	SPAT
MINCED	MASTS	SINUS	SPITE
ALTER	PARTS	HOVEL	SPADES
TOLD	WILES	REPARATION	
ESE VALES	PAROL	TALISMAN	
SERIALIZED	SENIOR	RIPAL	ALI
PREDICATED	SHOES	SPIN	
CHASER	CRATE	SHINS	PELEE
REBUS	STORY	GAINS	SEVENS
ONES	CABINE	MAINE	CARESS
ACT	CANOE	VESLE	NADIR
KESTEVEN	SEEPS	RAG	SERFS
EMIR	PUNTS	FETES	RILE
STREET	SUITS	REFUSES	PAL
POA	NEAT	TU EO	UR APT
ARGOT	ROTOR	MOREA	MIRRO
TEENS	SPIRE	STAIN	STAIN



## Measuring logs from woodlots

**A**CROSS Canada the farmer's interest in crops has always conveyed the impression that oats, barley, wheat and hay are the important things. The fact that trees are really an important farm crop has never really been considered by many farmers.

Recently, agriculture economists have been making a study of farm woodlots. They find such woodlots are an important source of sawlogs in Canada. One-third of all forest land under private ownership is on farms. These woodlots cover over 13 per cent of the total farm area, and in 1955 supplied farmers with an estimated cash income of 85 million dollars.

To get the best returns from woodlots, it is necessary to know the basis on which sound sawlogs are sold for lumber. In addition to grading, actual payment for sawlogs is dependent on the number of board feet of lumber as estimated by the log rule chosen.

Use of a log rule in the measurement of sawlogs is required by law in all provinces, but buyers and sellers are free to specify in their contracts the unit of measure and the log rule of their choice. Rules now in use within the provinces are: Newfoundland, Newfoundland log rule; Quebec, Roy and Quebec log rules; Ontario, Ontario and

Doyle log rules; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, international log rules; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, International log rule; Alberta, Scribner log rule; British Columbia, British Columbia log rule.

Log rules are generally based on milling practices which traditionally prevailed. As conditions change, the woodlot manager needs to select the one that gives him a measure of the sawlogs he has for sale.

With the exception of the Doyle log rule which, in the case of small sawlogs (8 inches in diameter and 16 feet long), shows only about half the actual number of board feet which is obtainable, and the Newfoundland log rule, which estimates about one-quarter more board feet, all other log rules are reasonably correct and suited to the conditions which prevail within their respective province.

In a survey by the Government Forestry Branch, it was found in Eastern Canada that 90 per cent of all soft wood logs and 60 per cent of all hardwood logs measured were 12 inches or less in diameter. It is, therefore, important that log rules which estimate accurately the number of board feet in smaller diameter logs be used. For Eastern Canada, the Ontario log rule promises to be one of the best.

## Burning straw is burning crops

**D**ON'T remove the stubble or straw by burning, advise agronomists. Soils low in organic matter produce poor crops and are very susceptible to erosion. In fact trash cover is the most important factor in preventing soil drifting. A proper fertilizer applied to heavy trash will increase yields.

If you have heavy trash on your fields and would like advice on the various methods of utilizing it to the best advantage, either write to the Field Crops Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, or consult your district agriculturist.

## Control of horn flies

**"H**ORN flies represent a serious cost factor in farm livestock operations and should be eliminated as far as possible through proper control measures," J. K. Riddell, of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, says.

"Cattle infested by these pests record smaller weight gains and the milk production of cows is often markedly reduced," Mr. Riddell explained.

He strongly emphasized that in using insecticides farmers should follow carefully, the manufacturer's directions.

"Certain insecticides, such as

DDT, should never be applied to milking cows; or to beef cattle within two months of slaughter," the specialist advises. "When DDT is used, it appears in the milk butterfat, and will gradually accumulate in the fat of beef animals."

The insecticide most commonly used for controlling horn flies on cattle is a 50 per cent methoxychlor vegetable powder applied either as a dust or a spray, which will generally give up to four weeks of protection.

"Several commercial oil-base products containing pyrethium will provide a quick knockdown of flies but have little lasting effect. These products are used in space sprayers, aerosols, small atomizing hand sprayers and automatic treadle sprayers. The material most commonly used in back rubbers is a 25 per cent methoxychlor emulsifiable concentrate."

He stressed that protection of cattle from horn flies presented a formidable problem to farmers, but felt that "satisfactory controls" would include: the spraying or dusting of individual animals with insecticides which will remain their repellent and toxic properties for some time; ready-to-use space sprays or aerosols at milking time, and self-treatment devices for cattle on pasture such as back rubbers and automatic treadle sprayers.

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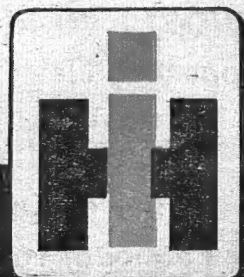
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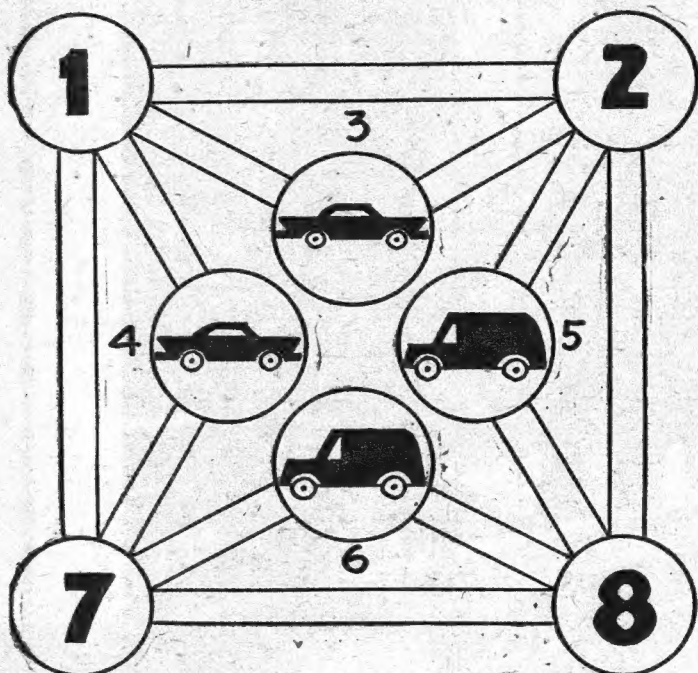
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THE POSITIONS SO THAT  
SHALL OCCUPY CIRCLES 5 & 4  
TRUCKS 3 AND 4 BY NOT MAKING  
TEN MOVES.

THE VEHICLES MUST BE MOVED IN TURN,  
FIRST A CAR AND THEN A TRUCK ALONG  
THE PATHS FROM ONE CIRCLE TO THE NEXT ONE,  
AND WITHOUT TWO EVER BEING ON THE SAME  
CIRCLE... USE COINS, BUTTONS OR OTHER  
MARKERS TO SHIFT.



CAR 3 TO 2, TRUCK 5 TO 6, CAR 4 TO 1, TRUCK 6 TO 7,  
CAR 2 TO 5, TRUCK 7 TO 4, CAR 1 TO 7, TRUCK 8 TO 3,  
CAR 7 TO 6, TRUCK 2 TO 3.



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**by A.W. NUGENT**  
THE WORLD'S  
LEADING  
PUZZLEMAKER  
**ENTERTAINER**

## PICTURE ARITHMETIC

7+4= . 5+5= . 2X6= . 6+7= . 2X7= . 4X4= . 21-4= . 3X6= .

3X3= . 3X2= . 14-6= . 12-5= . 3+2= . 12÷3= . 5-3= . 4X7= . 3X5= . 3X7= . 15+4= .

9÷3= . 4-3= . 3X9= . 11+11= . 5X5= . 31-5= . 2X10= .

4X6= . 30-7= .

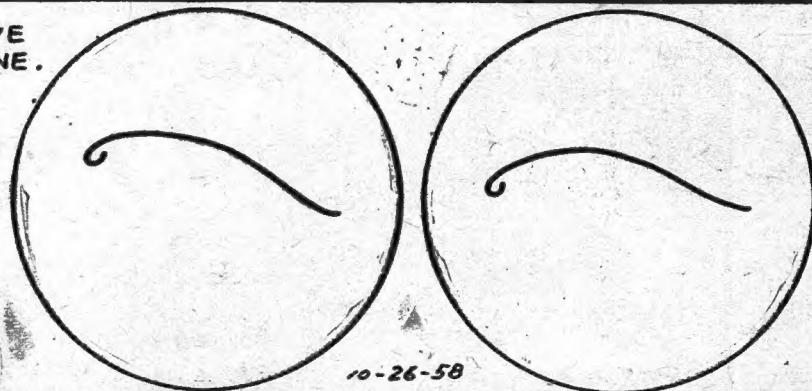
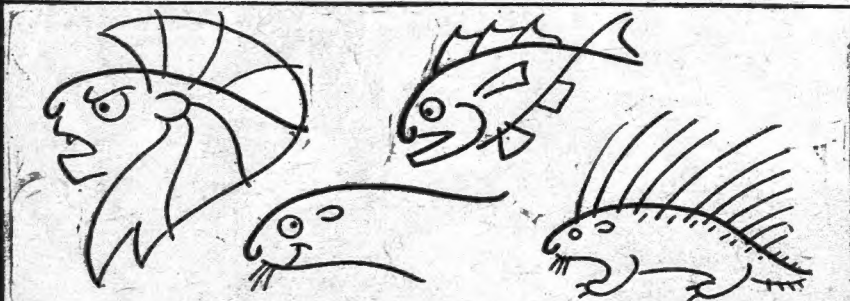
**F**IRST WRITE IN THE ANSWERS TO ALL THE SIMPLE  
EXAMPLES... WHEN THEY ARE COMPLETED  
CONNECT THE DOTS NEAREST YOUR ANSWERS,  
IN NUMERICAL ORDER, TO DRAW A PICTURE.

10-26-58

(Released by The Associated Newspapers)

A.W. NUGENT

**W**HAT CAN YOU DRAW BY ADDING TO THE GIVEN LINES? WE  
MADE SKETCHES OF THE LION, SEAL, FISH AND PORCUPINE.



10-26-58

# ARITHMETRICKS

**W**RITE DOWN ANY ROW OF FIVE FIGURES.  
REVERSE THE FIGURES AND SUBTRACT  
THE SMALLER FROM THE LARGER NUMBER.

**N**EXT REVERSE THIS TOTAL, ALSO,  
ADD AND THE RESULT WILL PROB-  
ABLY BE EITHER 99099 OR 109890.

**F**OR EXAMPLE: SUPPOSE YOU START  
WITH THE NUMBER 72954.

$$\begin{array}{r} 72954 \\ - 45927 \\ \hline = 27027 \\ + 72072 \\ \hline = 99099 \end{array}$$

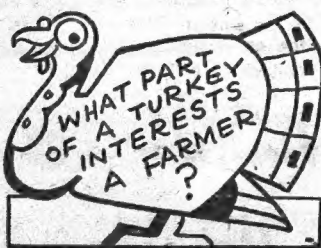
REVERSED THIS IS  
45927, AND THE  
PROCEDURE WOULD  
BE AS SHOWN.

**N**OTE: THE RE-  
SULT OF THE  
FIRST SUBTRACTION  
MUST BE A NUMBER  
OF FIVE FIGURES ALSO.

WHAT  
DOES  
A  
TRAMP  
WORK  
AT  
?



AT INTERVALS



'T'S THE CROP

A C E E I I P P R T T

**T**RANSPOSE ALL THE ABOVE  
LETTERS TO SPELL TWO  
ELEVEN-LETTER WORDS.

PERIPATETIC AND PRECIPITATE

I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

**A**DD SEVEN  
STRAIGHT  
LINES TO  
THOSE ABOVE TO  
SPELL A SIX-LETTER  
BOY'S NAME.  
FOR EXAMPLE: → I O E



ADD SEVEN LINES TO COMPLETE "THOMAS."